The Yolo Democrat

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L. P. FISHER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, Merchants' Ex., San Francisco, Cal.

The Yolo Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

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One copy, six months	2 00
If paid in advance	1 50
One copy, three months	1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (9 lines or less), first insertion..$1 50
Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00

A liberal discount made from above rates to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Legal advertising at rates established by law.

Star (*) notices in the local department, ten cents a line for the first and five cts. a line for each subsequent insertion.

☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

TO THE LADIES
—OF—
Woodland and Yolo County!

MRS. OGBURN,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

Has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Of the Latest Styles,

Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

N.B.—Particular attention given to

DRESSMAKING!

Ladies taught to Cut and Fit by Chart.

Agency of the

New Weed Sewing Machine!

One of the most reliable in use.

Also, Agency for SCOURING & DYEING.

de19

FRAZER & CO.,

Having purchased the well known and popular

MEAT MARKET

Heretofore conducted by **Johnson & Mossmayer**, propose to sell Meats at **6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents** per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.

Market in College Block.

CORNER MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Meat Delivered anywhere in Town.

jaldw

Elston & White,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Strictly Pure Medicinal

LIQUORS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books.

—ALSO,—

Agents for the sale of Batchelor's Celebrated KEY EAST CIGARS, and Gravely's Fine CHEWING TOBACCO.

☞ Dealers supplied with Cigars at Manufacturers' rates.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day or Night,

The Proprietors being experienced Druggists.

STORE, OPP. POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.

delw

Forty Acres of Land

FOR SALE

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of Rupley's corner on the south side of Main street, know as "THE PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale, the owner having taken up his residence in another county. This is

A Splendid Chance for Investment,

As Woodland is the county seat and is growing steadily in size and importance.

This site affords the advantages of a Town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality, and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY, Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this office. no17-tf

French Restaurant,

2d Door West of Express Office, Woodland.

B. DENNERY, Prop'r.

Oysters in Every Style!

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

GAME AT ANY TIME IN THE SEASON.

Meals	Fifty Cents.
Oyster Stew	Twenty-Five Cents.
Raw Oysters	Twenty-Five Cents.

Elegantly Furnished Rooms by the Day, Week, or Month. feldw

Woodland Planing Mill

AND MACHINE SHOPS,

H. D. WHITE, - Proprietor.

I am now prepared to fill all orders for work in Wood or Iron.

Contractors and Builders will find it to their advantage to call on us for their Mill Work.

THRESHING SEPARATORS A SPECIALTY

☞ Give me a call.

H. D. WHITE.

jaldw Near the Depot, Main St

FOR COIN.

Want coin, and going to have some at any sacrifice. Lot of New Goods and Stock to come from the East for Holidays, and must have the coin to pay up. Therefore, I will make

Card Photos at $1.50 and $2.00

PER DOZEN!

Cabinets, for from $3.00 to $5.00

On and after Monday, December 9th.

This offer will be only for a time and liable to be shut down on at any time. So take advantage right off; don't wait for last days.

ja2dw KING, Photo.

BEST BUSINESS you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. mhllwly

To the Public.

"THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF YOLO COUNTY" is beginning to assume a business shape.

MR. DE PUE is in town negotiating for an office, and making other business arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of their valuable enterprise, and in a few days they will have a full force operating in all parts of the County gathering items from which to make up their Edition. Besides giving a general History and Illustrations, they propose to write up in the shape of Biographies, every land owner in the County; this will be a very interesting feature in their Volume, and will guarantee for them a very liberal patronage.

We are requested to say that the name of the firm is changed from MOORE & DE PUE to DE PUE & CO. [ja30dw]

RACE FOR 1880.

A GRAND COLT RACE, single dash of a mile, to rule, will come off over the Woodland Race Track in October, 1880, under the following conditions: This race is free for all Colts raised in Yolo County of the foal of 1878, the entrance to be $250, with a forfeit of $150. Entrances to close May 1st, 1879. The money as forfeit to be put at interest at one per cent. per month until the day of the race. Persons desiring to enter for this race will apply to JOHN SPROUL for further particulars.

ENTRIES.

J. B. Pockman enters Wild Idle colt "Jack."
David Grum enters Norfolk colt "Jaybird."

N.B.—Whenever an entry is made, a deposit of the forfeit ($150) will be required. ja16dw

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES!

The Great British Remedy. There is unquestionably no other remedy so certain in its effects. ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, BRONCHITIS, and DISORDERS OF THE THROAT alike yield to its influence. The highest medical testimony states no better cure for these complaints exists (now proved by over half a century's experience.) They contain no opium, morphia or any violent drug. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, prepared by THOMAS KEATING, London, Britain, are sold by all druggists. Agents for the Pacific Coast, REDINGTON & CO., and LANGLY & CO., San Francisco. ja23dw

CAUTION.

MADISON, Yolo Co. Cal., Jan. 25, 1879.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to trust the boy that I have raised up from childhood, generally known by the name of Louis Seabolt, but his real name is Luther Brown Lake. I will pay no bills that he may contract, as he has left my place without cause or provocation.

ja28d4tw1m ELY SEABOLT.

Notice to the Public.

Having sold our Dry Goods and Grocery business in Woodland to **Nickelsburg Bros.** we shall still continue to carry on our store of General Merchandise at Capay, and shall enlarge and make a our Hardware and Agricultural Implement store in Woodland first-class. We shall give special attention to Wheat and Wool. F. S. FREEMAN & CO. ja30dw

A CARD.

WOODLAND, Jan. 27th, 1879.

To GEO. D. FISKE, Manager Yolo County Branch of the Home Mutual Ins. Co. of Cal.:

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of Three Hundred Dollars—being the full amount of insurance on my house which was burned by the fire of January 8th, insured under Policy No. 81,505 in your Company. I take pleasure in recommending the Company to the public as one well worthy its patronage.

ja28dlwWlm C. HUBBARD.

WOODLAND MILLS,

J. M. RHODES, Proprietor.

ALWAYS ON HAND:

Fine and Graham Flour, Shorts, Bran,

CORN MEAL, ETC.

Grists and feed ground on short notice.

Market Price Paid for Good Wheat.

jaldw

L. MACHEFERT.

JEWELRY STORE

CRAFT HOTEL BUILDING,

Woodland, Cal.

Clocks, Watches, Chains, Ladies' Gold Sets, Solid and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, and everything in the Jewelry line jaldw

A CARD.

Parties wishing the EASTMOND & COTTIER PATENT SYSTEM OF VENTILATION applied to their Water-Closets, Cesspools or Vaults will please leave their orders at **Newton's Lumber Yard**, or **W. T. Cottier, Craft Hotel**, will be pleased to furnish any information or references required.

de17dw

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR!

The American Board of Music Trade having reduced a certain class of Foreign Music, Piano Studies, etc.; till further notice I will sell the same at 50 cents on the dollar.

John F. Cooper's Music Store,

ja23dw Sixth and I Streets, Sacramento.

$5,000.

Farm for Sale---160 Acres

OF GOOD WHEAT LAND!

Credit of one-half will be given if desired for one or two years. Inquire of

my23dwtf A. C. KEAN.

A CARD.

WOODLAND, Jan. 6th, 1879.

I have this day received from GEO. D. FISKE, Manager HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA, pay in full for my loss by fire of December 24th, under Policy No. 81,620. I most cheerfully recommend the Company to the insuring public as one that can be relied upon in times of trial.

ja8dw W. A. BROWN.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY!

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns; also

The Remington Sewing Machine and Attachments. de13w

S. A. WOLFE,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

S. W. Cor. J and 5th Street, Sacramento.

FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY.

de13-w3m

STATE HOUSE,

Corner K and Tenth Streets, - - Sacramento.

H. ELDRED, Proprietor.

Board and Lodging, $6.00 to $12.00 per Week
Single Meals, 25 cts. Board, $4.00 " "
Single Rooms, 50 cts. Family Rooms, $1@$2.50.
Fine Wines at the Bar. A Billiard Room attached. (Street Cars pass the door every Six Minutes.)
Free Omnibus to and from the House. [de13w

C. E. PINKHAM, M.D.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office over the Bank, Woodland, Cal. Office hours, 8 to 9 A.M., 12 to 2 and 7 to 8 P.M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P.M. ja8w

ED. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG. W. H. GRANT.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. ja1dw

CREED HAYMOND. DARWIN C. ALLEN.

HAYMOND & ALLEN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. no18w

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. de15w

L. WELGES, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(*Deutscher Arzt, Wundarzt und Geburtshelfer,*)

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—First house on First, South of Main Street. de5w

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, opposite Postoffice, Woodland, Cal. Orders may be left at Elston & White's Drug Store. noldw

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

Office, one door west of Express Office; Residence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak Avenues. noldw

DR. W. T. LUCAS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main Street, Woodland. noldw

E. R. BUSH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Searcher of Records and Conveyancer.

Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. noldw

W. B. TREADWELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Woodland, Cal. Office at the Court House. noldw

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

And Notary Public.

Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. (noldw

L. B. HOLMES. J. W. PRATHER.

PRATHER & HOLMES.

DENTISTS.

Office in Bank Building. All work warranted first-class. Terms reasonable. June 5th, 1877. delw

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office at Proctor's Drug Store. Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main. noldw

DR. A. STRONG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland. Calls promptly responded to at all hours. deldw

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

Practices in all the Courts of the State. Office over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Woodland. Ja6w

DR. A. B. MERRITT,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

WOODLAND, CAL.

Orders left at Proctor's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. ja8w

DR. B. H. PIERSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland. no1w

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE!

Opposite College, Main Street, Woodland, Cal.

Full stock of Stationery & School Books,

ALSO,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, TOYS,

Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Ammunition, Cutlery and Variety Goods. Catholic Books and Pictures a specialty.

de1dw GEO. C. ST. LeQUIS.

C. W. PROCTOR,

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

UNDER CRAFT HOTEL, MAIN ST., WOODLAND.

de1dw

J. W. KING,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.

None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.

COME AND SEE US. noldw

J. K. SMITH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

Woodland, Cal., opp. the Craft House.

UNDERTAKING promptly attended to.

A fine new hearse in connection with the business. del-dw

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

A large assortment always on hand which will be sold at reasonable prices. Also, GENERAL UNDERTAKER! I keep on hand a large lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a First-Class Hearse, so that I am prepared to supply everything necessary for Funerals on short notice. Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts., opp. Pockman's Stables, Woodland. jaldw

MACK WEBBER,

Druggist and Apothecary,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Etc., Etc.

A full stock of Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Particular Attention Given to Compounding Prescriptions.

Store accessible at all hours. ☞ One door west of Express Office. jaldw

HOME MADE SHIRTS,

Of the Very Best Quality,

And warranted to fit, for $1.75 and $2 each—as good as traveling agents sell for $3. Patronize home manufacture by giving your orders to MRS. T. C. POCKMAN, oc25w Masonic Block Woodland.

WOODLAND BAKERY.

OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.

Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers, cakes, etc.

WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

Bakery, on First Street,

Near Capital Hotel. noldw

WOODLAND RACE-TRACK!

J. M. PARKER, Lessee and Prop'r,

Has taken charge of this popular track and invites the patronage of horse men and the public. Every thing will be conducted strictly on the square. del2w

OUR DEBT AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Twelve years ago the debt of the United States Government was upwards of $2,800,000,000; it is now but $2,200,000,000; both of these sums, including greenbacks and other treasury notes, certificates of deposit and gold and silver certificates. The debt has therefore been reduced to the extent of $600,000,000. At the former period the annual interest charge was upwards of $125,000,000; it is now but $85,000,000; showing a reduction of $40,000,000 a year. The sum of American obligations held in foreign countries or on foreign account, including those of the Federal Government, the State government, corporations and individuals, was in 1864 about $222,000,000; in 1860 it was $300,000,000; from 1761 to 1864, during the war, these obligations were nearly all withdrawn; in 1866, our Federal bonds having been first sent abroad in considerable sums in 1865, it had risen to $800,000,000; in 1868, to $750,000,000; and from 1870 to 1872 from about $1,200,600,000 to $1,500,000,000. Of this enormous sum probably one-half were Federal securities. From 1872 to the present time these last named securities have been withdrawn and liquidated by exports of merchandise, so that at the present time the Federal debt abroad is estimated by the London *Statist* not to exceed $200,000,000; showing a return of Federal bonds amounting to probably over $500,000,000. The State, corporation and individual debts held abroad have probably also diminished since 1872. These amazing results have not been accomplished without sacrifice. To bring them about it has been necessary to restrict and even to contract the currency, and thus to depress prices and stimulate exports. The country has been asked to suffer that temporary stagnation of industry which is the necessary consequence of falling prices; but it has been asked to make this sacrifice in a good cause and for a germane object. Our debt is now under control; the interest charge has been so materially lessened that it can now be easily met out of the ordinary revenues, and the proportion of Federal debt held abroad has been lessened by at least $500,000,000. The bonds which represent this sum, instead of being held by creditors in England and Germany, to whom the interest had to be regularly transmitted, are now held by creditors at home who will expend their income in the country from which they receive it. This alone makes a difference in favor of the country to the extent of the trade profits on some $20,000,000 a year. In addition to these results, greenbacks have been brought to a parity with gold, and are now redeemed at the Treasury in that metal on demand. With all our administrative defects and backslidings, surely these are achievements in which all Americans, whatever may be their party bias, should take pride. It is not an easy thing for a government which has fallen heavily in debt, and to foreigners, and which has suspended specie payments, to pay off any considerable portion of such debt or to return to metallic money. That we have succeeded in doing both argues volumes for our financial strength, and lays a solid foundation for our future credit. It also bespeaks some consideration even from their enemies for the men who have contributed to carry out this honorable and economical plan.—*Chronicle.*

TEXT OF THE BILL.

Following is the text of the "Bill Restricting Mongolian Immigration" which, passed the House of Representatives on the 27th by by a vote of 155 ayes to 71 nays. All the California members voting in the affirmative and only one Democrat in the whole House voting against it, while the Republicans cast 70 votes against the bill. We trust it will pass the Senate and be signed by the President:

Section 1. No master of any vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board such vessel at any port or place whatever, any number exceeding fifteen Chinese passengers, whether male or female, with the intent to bring such passengers to the United States, or shall bring such passengers to any number exceeding fifteen on one voyage within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 2. That whenever the master of any such vessel takes on board the same at any foreign port or place any greater number of Chinese passengers than is prescribed in the first section of this Act, with intent to bring such passengers to the United States, or bring such passengers to any number exceeding fifteen on one voyage within the jurisdiction of the United States, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, for each passenger so taken on board or brought within the jurisdiction of the United States exceeding the number of ten, be fined $100, and may also be imprisoned for not exceeding six months.

Sec. 3. That the master of any vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report of the entry of the vessel pursuant to law, shall, in addition to the other matters required to be reported by law, deliver and report to the Collector of the district in which such vessel shall arrive a separate list of all Chinese passengers taken on board the vessel at any foreign port or place, and of all such passengers on board the vessel at that time; such lists shall be sworn to by the master in the same manner as directed by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo, and the refusal or neglect of the master to comply with the provisions of this section shall receive the same penalties, disabilities and forfeitures as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo.

Sec. 4 Provides that the penalties shall be a lien against the vessels, and section five that informers shall be entitled to one-half of any penalty or fine collected under the provisions of this act upon their information.

Sec. 6. Provides that nothing in the bill shall be held to repeal or modify any law forbidding the importation of coolies or of females for immoral purposes into the United States, provided that no Consul or Consular Agent of the United States, residing at any port from which any vessel taking Chinese passengers may take her departure, shall grant the certificate provided for in section 2162 of the Revised Statutes for more than ten Chinese passengers on any one vessel. This act is to take effect from and after the 1st day of July, 1879.

HOLLOW FRAUDS.

Of all the hollow frauds and shams connected with our educational system, the certificates and diplomas granted to teachers and accepted as evidences of their competency, are the worst. The San Francisco Examining Board adopted the plan of oral examinations to weed out the incapables and prevent any more disgraceful traffic in questions, and the result has so far proved disastrous to those who obtained positions by false pretences. Of a large number of teachers examined a few days ago, many could not answer the most simple questions regarding the very subjects upon which they are expected to give instruction in the schools. One young lady did not know what algebra is and failed to solve a single problem. Others who held State diplomas were fearfully and wonderfully deficient in learning and capacity, and were forced to admit that they passed previous examinations by cramming, but had not retained even what they thus got. This is indisputable evidence that the underhand system of obtaining certificates is not a new thing in the school department, but has been in operation for years, probably prevading the whole State to a certain extent, though flourishing more particularly in San Francisco, where the loudest bragging about the efficiency of the schools has been done. It is understood that the San Jose Board of Education proposes to conduct an oral examination of all the teachers in that city, and separate the wheat from the chaff. The *Herald*, representing public opinion, heartily endorses the idea.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

The Detroit *Evening News*, independent Republican, says: "The other side of the Louisiana 'massacre' is coming out now. As we predicted, it threw a side light upon the Tensas Parish affair, which makes it look less like a 'political butchery,' and more like an ebullition of racial hostility, for which the negroes and their mischevious white leaders were at least as much responsible as the others. All testimony, Republican as well as Democratic, concedes that the first shots were fired by the negroes, and that the first man shot was Capt. Peck, a Democrat. The negroes then massed with arms in their hands, and it became absolutely necessary for the authorities to take measures to protect the whole community. Regarding the Caledonia affair, Geo. Norwood, a Republican, came before the Teller Committee on Saturday with his head bandaged up and with several wounds in his face, which had been made by the first shots fired by the negroes at him, while he was, with a Deputy Sheriff, approaching a house where the blacks had a quantity of arms. On the whole the investigation does not make out Mr. Blaine's case."

POLITICS IN SOLANO COUNTY.

Already the politicians are making slates in various counties of the State, and Solano is not an exception. The Radicals are hopful of carrying the county, and therefore they are busy. The Democrats can afford to bide their time. The Navy Yard vote is the factor the Radicals must count upon, under ordinary circumstances. But that vote is not likely to sweep the county this year. Nor can the Radicals safely reckon on the county. The Democrats are likely to put forward Charles H. Hubbs for Joint Senator and he is very popular. At the Vallejo municipal election last March Mr. Hubbs was honored with the highest vote cast for any candidate except the Treasurer, who had no opponent. The Workingmen united with the Democrats in his support. He is very popular, and the Radicals are not likely to defeat him. His father, the late Paul K. Hubbs, represented Tuolumne county in the State Legislature in the early days of California, and was as conspicious for his Democracy as he was eminent for his learning and ability. Mr. Hubbs is a worthy son of an honored sire, and has his father's good fortune in popularity. He has several times been a candidate for public favor, and has never been defeated.

DIPHTHERIA.

Every Winter and Spring dipththeria, that most unwelcome visitor, takes away many young and promising members of many families. At Yountville this dreaded disease is raging and in other parts of Napa Valley, says the *Register*. In this disease the false membrane formed in the throat is exceedingly poisonous in its influence upon the breath which passes over on its way to the lungs; the breath carries with it poisonous matter which enters the lungs and then the blood, which carries poison and death to every part of the system. A writer on this subject says: "One of the most efficient agents of this death-dealing disease is the bad sewerage of a city. Into the cesspools and drains pass nearly all the filth of the town. Properly disposed of, the sewers thoroughly flushed and kept pure by frequent and thorough cleansing, and the lots and dwellings of the people kept clean by a proper system faithfully enforced, there would be but little complaint of diphtheria among the people, and a far less number of mothers mourning for their little ones would go about the streets." This is a matter that deserves the careful consideration of every family. Study the laws of health and rigidly obey them.

THE CONVENTION has affirmed the section known as Terry's Amendment, in the article on Corporations other than municipal. This makes directors and trustees of corporations personally responsible to the stockholders for the action of employes, etc. This is, we think, eminently right and proper. The people of the State have been robbed frequently by dishonest employes of banks and other corporations, and have heretofore had no resource other than against the persons defaulting, and it is high time the responsibility should be fixed upon those who are able to make good the stealings of dishonest employes.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 30, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—One hundred and twenty-four days have now been consumed and the end is not yet. While such is the fact, the Convention seems in a fair way of soon getting through with its business. The time limited for their action was too short and the pay too little. The triumph of great principles, either in mental or physical revolution, is always attended with cost, and after a full and thorough examination, section by section, of the action of the present Convention, I must be permitted to say that, as a whole, it is a good improvement upon our present Constitution. For a few days it will be impossible to give your readers even a synopsis of the doings of the Convention. The President, Mr. Hoge, stated the course he should pursue; that is, to first read over the amendments made in Committee of the Whole and act upon them, and after this has been done new sections can be added, and after all the alterations have been made then the amended Constitution to be taken up for final action and voted upon by article. This course will require so many disconnected subjects to be acted upon that a correspondent could do but little except to mark the general progress of the Convention. There appears to be a strong desire on the part of the people to have

CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL PROPERTY

Exempt from taxation. There are a large number of petitions in the hands of members, and quite a number have been presented. It seems to me that it is improper and impolitic to tax the benevolence of citizens. These educational establishments are not built up as speculations. Private schools do not in any instance pay as other investments. Where a school is permanent and has property, that property is generally contributed by liberal-minded and benevolent gentlemen without the expectation of any reward but that of their own consciences, and a desire to do good ought not to be frustrated or its progress impeded by the imposition of taxes. It is the height of folly to give to the Orphan Asylum with one hand and take from it with the other. As to taxing churches—to my mind it is not right. They all profess to teach the ten commandments, and such teaching must be good. If we, as a nation, are drifting off into the ocean of infidelity and atheism, then are we in danger of losing our liberties through licentiousness. Then are all constitutions vain and all attempts at good government futile. When a government will impose a price upon any society that teaches the sacredness of the oath by levying taxes, then it is placing itself in opposition to the foundation principle of a democracy. I hope better things of the Convention than to tax the charities and teachings of the Bible. If true morality is taught, the expenses in courts and jails are reduced, and society is benefited to a much greater degree than it would be by levying a tax upon and to that extent injuring the progress of those teachings that make law-abiding citizens.

The Convention went over the article on Preamble and Bill of Rights, also the article on Executive Department, and are now upon Corporations. Quite a noise was made upon section 3 of the Bill of Rights. Mr. Estee, being desirous of making an exhibition of his patriotism, wanted a section in the Constitution declaring the State loyal, and that it will always be good and loyal—that it won't go out of the Union. A warm discussion occurred upon a section making the Directors of Banks personally responsible for embezzlement. Mr. Estee would have shown as much patriotism, or at least as much good sense, by sustaining the section that makes Directors liable. INDEX.

GOT 'EM THAT TIME.

The Associated Press dispatch announcing the passage of the anti-Chinese immigration bill, whinigly finds fault with the Democratic members for what is claimed as unfair dealing on their part in restricting the time of debate to one hour, and allowing Townsend of New York, who is a Republican, and strongly opposed to the passage of the bill, to consume one-half of the time. The dispatch says: "The Pacific Coast delegation are all jubilant over the passage of the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, but the Republican members express great indignation concerning what they term the unfairness and sharp practice in its management by the Democrats. They say in the first place, there was no necessity whatever for the action of the Democrats in limiting the total time for debate to one hour, but even if this were justifiable, there was no fairness in the Democratic allotment of one entire half of the time to Townsend, of New York, who was known to be bitterly opposed to the bill, and probably the only Republican member who desired to make a speech against it. They do not complain that one-half of the time was given for opposition to the bill, because this is the usual custom, but they do complain, and apparently with good reason, that no Republican was afforded any possible opportunity to speak in favor of the bill except by permission of Townsend, for the other half was wholly reserved for and occupied by Democratic speeches in its favor; and Townsend, by insisting that the ten minutes consumed by the reading of the Committee's report should be counted as a part of the hour, had already shown that he was by no means likely to yield the floor to a Republican who differed from his views."

MUST LOOK SHARP.

If Senator Blaine does not look sharp, suggests the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, Radical, Senator Thurman and all the wicked Democrats will make all the political capital that is to be made out of the investigation into the bull-dosing that was practiced at the last election, which was started at the urgent solicitation of the Maine Senator, and on his impressive representation that the Democrats had stolen the negro vote, which, to use the Maine Senator's own word, was "owned" by himself and certain of his partners in the business of running the Republican machine. Mr. Blaine has only sent into the Teller Committee one installment of points of evidence, and these were so vague that a good many people wondered how this eminent statesman had been able to construct such an imposing oratorical superstructure on such a slender basis of fact. Mr. Thurman, on the other hand, has sent in three installments, and the last two of them, in particular, have been much more specific than was the Maine Senator's one installment.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1879.

Legislation Useful, but not Entertaining—The Interminable Army Bill—Something About the Commander-in-Chief — Why Congress will not Pass the Bill—More than 2,700 Bills before the two Houses.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Just at present there is very little to write about from Washington. Congress is occupied with bills and debates that are the very reverse of interesting and exciting, except to the special classes they effect. Of course they effect all indirectly, through taxation, but the American citizen is in the habit of paying his taxes doggedly when he cannot avoid them, indifferent as to how much money goes to the President of the United States, to the disabled or personal veteran or to improve the navigation of the North Fork of Little Muddy Run. The Army bill is a tolerably live subject, but this bill, so popular when it was first introduced, and which almost all parties agreed had excellent features, it is feared has been already killed by pre-legislative discussion. I believe that one of the greatest objections to the bill is the great authority it confers on the unpopular General of the army. General Sherman is the antithesis of Grant in that he talks and talks. If Grant must be called the silent sagacious man, then Sherman is the noisy loquacious man. Not that he does not talk well and convincingly, but he is devoid of magnetism, and, while his ability is conceded, he is not loved either in or out of the army. The American world sees and hears too much of him. He is too conspicuously ubiquitous. If he would only fold himself in his military cloak and affect the trick of mystery he might go down to posterity as a great man, and have a bronze equestrian monument in which he would be almost as heroic as the horse. But General Sherman prefers to enjoy the present rather than posterity. His motto is *vivo dum vivo*; so he talks incessantly, is the hero of a thousand interviews, writes letters and books, dances at public balls, occupies the most conspicuous box in the theatre, the most prominent seat on the platform when Henry Ward Beecher lectures, until the army, Congress and the people begin to feel that the Commander-in-Chief has lost novelty and dignity—has in short become vulgar. When the Czar of Russia asked the first Napoleon, at a ball in Paris, if it would be prudent for him to dance with a popular actress, the French Emperor told him to dance if he wished to read comments on his saltatic performance in all the Paris papers. The Czar kept out of the papers. But the newspaper penalty would not deter Gen. Sherman. He would have his dance.

Perhaps the only way a real reform can be effected, a reform that will change the top heaviness of the army, and reduce the disproportion of one officer to every five men, will be to elect a Congress that has no desire for a second term. Every member has the right to nominate one cadet to West Point. This is one of his perquisites. The son of one of the most influential constituents in his district gets the nomination. In this way the M. C. strengthens his own political fortune, and to a certain extent insures his re-election. It is expecting too much of human nature to suppose that politicians will vote disinterestedly on a subject that so nearly affects their personal fortunes, and the West Point mill will continue to grind out high pay officers at the rate of 75 per year. There are too many other abuses, local and national, crying for reform for the masses to concentrate on this as an issue, and even if it should be embodied in the national platforms, Congress would find some way to evade it. History shows that all reforms may be evaded so long as men and women have bread, and in a Republican form of government, where it is impossible to fix responsibility, reforms of what are called minor abuses are less attainable than in monarchies. A parliament will more rapidly apply the prunning knife to the overgrown perquisites of the crown than it will cut off its own perquisites.

It looks as if the old saying, "of making many books there is no end," would have to be raised by substituting "bills" for "books." There are now over 7,500 bills pending in the House and Senate. There is no statute to prevent any citizen of the United States from having his hobby brought before Congress. The patent bill was again before the Senate on yesterday, while the House was occupied with the District of Columbia bill. C. A. S.

IMPUDENT AND INSULTING.

The Washington *Capital* discourses thus: What motive sent our Alcoholic ex-Excellency into Ireland is more than we can answer. We know that he is stupid; but the most opaque after-dinner brain would have seen that the attempt to capture the Irish vote of the United States by blarneying their relatives at home was as impudent as it was insulting. Grant made no secret of his affiliation with the meanest, lowest, vilest bigotry that afflicts our land; and that for political purposes. His infamous order issued during the war, in which he designated a whole class of our best citizens—the Jews—as thieves and swindlers, was only equaled by his speech during his second term, in which he gave in his adherance to the vile element out of which was developed Know-Nothingism, and that had for its leader the Rt. Rev. John P. Newman, of chimes and hot-Scotch memory. Grant kept his Bible to throw at the heads of Irishmen, and had just enough religion to furnish him with profanity when he cursed them. And yet he was demagogue enough to steal into Ireland and offer to kiss Paddy's hands or feet if need be. Cork snubbed him; and our respect for Paddy from Cork has gone up a hundred per cent.

Governor Wade Hampton has promised to make his first public appearance, since his accident, in Charleston, at the celebration of Washington's Birthday, should the state of his health permit. The invitation was tendered him by the Washington Light Infantry of that city.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1879.

Ten Years After.

Ten years ago, when she was ten,
I used to tease and scold her;
I liked her, and she loved me then,
A boy some five years older.

I liked her, she would fetch my book,
Bring lunch to stream or thicket;
Would oil my gun, or bait my hook,
And field for hours at cricket.

She'd mend my cap, or find my whip,
Ah! but boys' hearts are stony!
I liked her rather less than Gyp,
And far less than my pony.

She loved me then, though heaven knows why,
Small wonder had she hated.
For scores of dolls she's had to cry
That I decapitated.

I tore her frock, I pulled her hair,
Called red the sheen upon it;
Out fishing I would even dare
Catch tadpoles in her bonnet.

Well, now I expiate my crimb;
The Nemesis of fables
Came after years; to-day Old Time
On me has turned the tables.

I'm twenty-five, she's twenty now,
Dark-eyed, pink-cheeked and bonny;
The curls are golden round her brow;
She smiles, and calls me Johnny.

Of yore I used *her* Christian name,
But now, through fate or malice,
When she is by, my lips can't frame
Five letters to make Alice.

I, who would joke with her, and tease,
Stand silent now before her;
Dumb, through the very wish to please—
A speechless, shy adorer.

Or, if she turns to me to speak,
I'm dazzled by her graces;
The hot blood rushes to my cheek,
I babble commonplaces.

She's kind and cool—ah! Heaven knows how
I wish she blushed and faltered;
She likes me, and I love her now
Dear, dear! how things have altered!

—*London Graphic.*

The Avalanche.

The following graphic account of the perils of avalanches in the Alps is from "Hours of Exercise in the Alps," by the celebrated John Tyndall, the scientist. A party of six were being conducted by two local guides and a famous Alpine guide, Johann Joseph Bennen, over the Haut de Cry, one of the Swiss Alps. They advanced in the beginning of the ascent very rapidly. The peak was glistening before them, and hopes of success cheered their spirit. After a time they came to snow frozen upon the surface which would bear them a few steps and then break down. This, of course, delayed matters and was very fatiguing. Finally it came to a point that, in order to reach a certain *arete*, they would be obliged to go up a steep snow field 800 feet high, 150 feet broad at the top and 500 feet at the bottom. During the ascent they sank about one foot deep at every step. After mounting for some distance the two leading men suddenly sunk above their waists. They were enabled to get out after some struggles, and presently found better footing and came to the conclusion that the snow was accidently softer there than elsewhere. But Bennen was afraid of starting an avalanche, and said so. They started forward again—but let the book complete the story:

The snow field split in two about fourteen or fifteen feet above us. The cleft was at first quite narrow, not more than an inch broad. An awful silence ensued and then it was broken by Bennen's voice:

"Wir sind alle verloren" (we are all lost.) His words were slow and solemn, and those who knew him felt what they really meant when spoken by such a man as Bennen. They were his last words. I drove my alpenstock into the snow and brought the weight of my body to bear on it. It went in to within three inches of the top. I then waited. It was an awful moment of suspense. I turned my head toward Bennen to see whether he had done the same thing.

To my astonishment, I saw him turn round, face the valley and stretch out both arms. The ground on which we stood bagan to move slowly, and I felt the utter uselessness of any alpenstock. I soon sank up to my shoulders and began descending backwards. From this moment I saw nothing of what had happened to the rest of the party.

With a good deal of trouble I succeeded in turning round. The speed of the avalanche increased rapidly, and before long I was covered up with snow and in utter darkness. I was suffocating, when, with a jerk, I suddenly came to the surface again. The rope had caught, most probably on a rock, and this was evidently the moment when it broke. I was on a wave of the avalanche, and saw it before me as I was carried down.

It was the most awful sight I ever witnessed. The head of the avalanche was already at the spot where we had made our last halt. The head alone was preceded by a thick cloud of snow-dust; the rest of the avalanche was clear.

Around me I heard the horrid hissing of the snow, and far before me the thundering of the foremost part of the avalanche. To prevent myself sinking again I made use of my arms, much in the same way as when swimming in a standing position. At last I noticed that I was moving slower; then I saw the pieces of snow in front of me stop at some yards distance; then the snow straight before me stopped, and I heard on a large scale the same creaking sound that is produced when a heavy cart passes over hard-frozen snow in winter.

I felt that I also had stopped, and instantly threw up both arms to protect my head in case I should again be covered up. I had stopped, but the snow behind me was still in motion; its pressure on my body was so strong that I thought I should be crushed to death. This tremendous pressure lasted but a short time, and ceased as suddenly as it had begun. I was then covered up with snow coming from behind me. My first impulse was to try and recover my head, but this I could not do. The avalanche had frozen by pressure the moment it stopped, and I was frozen in.

Whilst trying vainly to move my arms, I suddenly became aware that the hands as far as the wrists had the faculty of motion. The conclusion was easy; they must be above the snow. I set to work as well as I could; it was time, for I could not have held out much longer. At last I saw a faint glimmer of light. The crust above my head was getting thinner and it let a little air pass, but I could not reach it any more with my hands; the idea struck me that I might pierce it with my breath. After several efforts I succeeded in doing so, and felt suddenly a rush of air towards my mouth; I saw the sky again through a little round hole. A dead silence reigned around me.

I was so surprised to be still alive, and so persuaded at the first moment that none of my fellow sufferers had survived that I did not even think of shouting for them. I then made vain efforts to extricate my arms, but found it impossible; the most I could do was to join the ends of my fingers, but they could not reach the snow any longer. After a few minutes I heard a man shouting. What a relief it was to know that I was not the sole survivor! To know that perhaps he was not frozen in and could come to my assistance! I answered. The voice approached, but seemed uncertain where to go, and yet it was quite near.

A sudden exclamation of surprise! Rebot had seen my hands. He cleared my head in an instant, and was about to try to cut me out completely, when I saw a foot above the snow, and so near me that I could touch it with my arms, although they were not quite free yet. I at once tried to move the foot; it was my poor friend's. A pang of agony shot through me as I saw that the foot did not move. Poor Boissoult had lost sensation, and was perhaps already dead. Rebot did his best; after some time he wished me to help him, so he freed my arms a little more, so that I could make use of them. I could do but little, for Rebot had torn the ax from my shoulder as soon as he had cleared my head (I generally carry an ax separate from my alpenstock, the blade tied to the belt and the handle attached to the left shoulder).

Before coming to me Rebot had helped Nance out of the snow; he was lying nearly horizontally, and was not much covered over. Nance found Bevard, who was upright in the snow, but covered up to the head. After about twenty minutes the two last named guides came up. I was at length taken out; the snow had to be cut with the axe down to my feet before I could be pulled out. A few minutes after 1 o'clock P. M., we came to my poor friend's face. I wished the body to be taken out completely, but nothing could induce the three guides to work any longer, from the moment they saw that it was too late to save him. I acknowledge that they were as nearly incapable of doing anything as I was.

When I was taken out of the snow the cord had to be cut. We tried the end going toward Bennen, but could not move it; it went straight down and showed us that there was the grave of the bravest guide Valais ever had and ever will have.

"Hazing a Freshman."

The subject of "Hazing," in our various colleges, is one that has received more or less comment from nearly every paper in the Union, and has been unanimously denounced as a disgrace to our famous institutions. The process known as "hazing" frequently subjects the "freshman" to the most intense physical torture, and yet seems to produce the greatest merriment for those who have the victim in charge. Did it ever occur to an operator that we have "hazing" among ourselves? Most of us have been victims. Although physically we may have suffered comparatively little, yet the mental agony that a "freshman" operator is frequently forced to endure is pitiful in the extreme. He walks into an office full of strange faces, not a friendly hand to shake, with nothing to recommend him but his ability as an operator, and his implicit confidence in that ability for his only encouragement. He hardly enters the office before that telegrapher's "devil," the messenger boy, remarks to a comrade: "Jimmy, stab de tile on dat bloat," which translated, is understood to call the comrade's attention to the peculiar style of hat which happens to adorn the head of the "Freshman." This does not have any great tendency to create a feeling of encouragement in the breast of the "freshman," and the smiling glances from the operators do not serve to enlighten his heart to any extent. He approaches the manager's desk, and after five or ten minutes more of agony to the "freshman," the manager condescends to glance upward, and in a tone full of thunder, bluntly inquires, "Well, sir, what is it?" The "freshman" states his business, and the manager proposes to give him a trial. Accordingly he is assigned to an instrument, and told that he is to "receive a special." His feelings at this juncture are about the same as those supposed to be experienced by a man who is about to be hung. Nervously grasping the pen, he begins to copy, the perspiration trickles down his hand, which makes that member adhere to the blank, his pen sticks fast, the ink is the thickest ever encountered, and there is nothing left for him but to break. Casting a guilty glance about him, to see if any one is looking, he reaches for the key and explains to the sender that he is a new man—"please take it steady;" but this only makes matters worse. The sender begins to "whoop 'em up," and the cold chills run down his spinal column, the "freshman's" pen indites characters upon the blank resembling the Chinese hieroglyphics on a tea box. This torture usually occupies about half an hour, when the welcome "n m" falls soothingly upon his ear. He breathes a sigh of relief, and looks about him. Behind him stand half a dozen operators, whose grinning countenances would convey the impression that they were about to explode from the effects of something exceedingly ludicrous. A couple of messengers in the crowd also betray the idea that something unusually amusing has occurred. In a moment light begins to dawn upon the "freshman"—he is the victim of a joke. A glance in another direction discloses the fact that the most rapid sender in the office has been transmitting to him from the columns of a daily paper, for the amusement of the "boys." If he accepts the situation as a joke he is initiated, but if he becomes angered, he is still a "freshman."—*The Operator.*

The final reports to the Bureau of Agriculture show that this year will be as famous for cotton crop as it has been for grain and breadstuff. This ought to do something to relieve the industrial depression abroad.

An Egyptian Wedding.

An American lady residing in Cairo writes as follows descriptive of an Egyptian wedding: Hassan Bey was to take to his harem one of the belles of Heluan. Heluan is a watering-place that the Vice-King wishes shall eclipse the famous bathing places of Europe. It is a little green island not far from Cairo; it is dotted with gleaming white houses, in the midst of an immense glittering desert bordered by the Nile.

The women of Egypt look upon the place as a sort of Eden, where they can purchase all sorts of bijouterie and Parisian nothings, and spend their pocket-money as recklessly as their more civilized sisters across the waters. But to return to the marriage. Through the courtesy of Hassan Bey I was a wedding guest. He escorted me to the door of the bride's house, and there left me, placing my right hand over my left upon my breast, according to the custom, I entered, and the woman who guarded the door conducted me to the room prepared for me. I finished my toilet quickly and went into the saloon, and soon, after my entrance the bride, with all her attendants, came from the bath and entered the room. It was a bright-colored picture. First came the slaves and servants of the house; in their right hands they held wax candles, in their left a green basin which contained henna, for coloring the nails; the bride followed with her guests. She wore a creamy embroidered silk, with a violet-blue overdress that was fastened at the waist by a girdle set with diamonds; the little arched feet were encased in pearl-embroidered slippers; the little cap upon her head set with precious stones, and her long, black, shining hair rippled over her shoulders, half-concealed by a gold-tissue veil. When she was seated, they painted her nails, the palms of her hands, her feet an orange-yellow, and then bound them in white linen. After this operation she retired from sight, but the guests remained, drank coffee, ate confections and cakes, smoked dainty cigars and watched the dance of the bayaderes, listened to the songs of the Almahs and chattered as only a crowd of women can do over the approaching wedding. The next day, the day of the wedding, the bride was led under a purple and gold canopy to the house of the bridegroom. We followed and went up the stone stairs to the vestibule of the harem. Here coffee and fine confections were served. Then the bride's guests returned to her home to await the arrival of the bridegroom's mother, who leaves the house when he enters to claim his bride. And this ends the ceremony.

A Healthy Place.

"What town is this?" asked a tourist of a bright specimen of a Jerseyman in one of the lower counties of this State. "Why, this is Waretown, and it is just the healthiest place in the world. People can't die here, mister, and it's no use tryin'." "Well, what in the mischief do you want with that graveyard?" he asked, pointing toward one. "Why, don't you see? When they started this place they knew it wouldn't be considered nothing without a cemetery, so they went to Philadelphia and bought up some dead bodies that nobody owned, from a graveyard that was gettin' moved, and then went to auction and bought some second-hand gravestones and started that berryin'-ground. Why, mister, whenever they think it's time, just for the looks of the thing, to have a funeral, they go off somewhere and buy a corpse." "I suppose, of course, your old people have to die," said the doubting tourist. "Not much; they can't do it; why, about six months ago old Sam Anderson, who is nigh about a hundred, wanted to die awful bad, he got tired of livin', but it was no go, so he took a wallpin' big dose of laudanum, and we all thought he was gone. So we went off and got a coffin—for we ain't got no undertakers here—and fixed up a funeral. The whole town came out, for a genuine funeral was a new thing. Well, the people came, and the preacher preached; the old man looked bully in his coffin, I tell you. His family all kissed him good-bye, and the undertaker came with the lid to screw him down, when what should the old duffer do but rise up in his coffin and look around and begin to sing 'I want to be an angel,' but, stranger, it was no go—he couldn't do it. The people went home disappointed, I want you to know, and that old chap is alive yit and no chance of dyin' here, don't you forgit it."—*Camden Post.*

Chinese Ladies.

The compression of ladies' feet to less than half their natural size is not to be regarded as a mark, or as a consequence, of the inferiority of the sex. It is really a mark of gentility. Various accounts are given of the origin of this custom. One is that an emperor was jealous of his wife, and to prevent her from gadding abroad, put her feet in iron stocks. Another is, that a certain empress Tan-ke (B. C., 1100) was born with club feet, and that she caused the emperor to issue an edict, adopting her feet as the model of beauty, and requiring the compression of female infants' feet so as to conform to the imperial standard. While the third account is that the Emperor (Le-yuh, A. D. 961) was amusing himself one day in his palace, when it occurred to him that he might improve the appearance of the feet of a favorite concubine. He caused the feet to be so bent as to raise the instep into an arch, to resemble the new moon. The figure was much admired by the courtiers, who soon began to introduce it into their families. It is said that another emperor, two hundred years later, placed a stamp of the lotus flower (water-lily) on the sole of the small shoe of his favorite concubine, so that at every step she took she left on the ground the print of the flower; hence, girls with small feet are complimented at the present day as "the golden lilies." The operation of bandaging and compressing the feet is very painful; children cry very much under it. Mortification of the feet has been known to result from the cruel practice. Custom, however, imposes it as a necessary attraction in women. An old gentleman at Canton, being asked the reason why he had bandaged his daughter's feet, replied that if she had large feet she could not make a good marriage.

Twenty years ago the steel production of the whole world amounted to little more than 300,000 tons, at an average cost of £30 a ton. An English paper says that last year the production went beyond 2,200,000 tons, and its cost only showed an average of £12 per ton.

Senatorial Good Looks.

Recent letters from South Carolina announce the rapid recovery of Governor Hampton, and his intention of visiting Washington as soon as he is able to travel. He will bring with him his daughter, who is described as possessing unusual beauty, and whose advent in society here is expected to be quite a sensation. She is about twenty years old, and just from school. The Governor himself is a large, well-framed man, with a face that is somewhat striking in its tout ensemble, if that is a proper thing to say, but his features are irregular and his skin is coarse. When he comes here South Carolina will be represented by better looking men in the Senate than any other State, as Hamburg Butler is a very handsome man. He has ugly eyes, however—cold, cruel, and snaky.

The Senate can stand a good many handsome men without the floor being crowded with them. Leaving Conkling out of the question, a glance at the Senate will show many good-looking men, dignified, well-dressed, bald-headed, high "dome of thought," well-filled stomach, but very few with pretensions to beauty.

You often see Burnside's form and face in the fashion plates in tailor stores, alongside of the Marquis of Lorne, and he is a man of fine appearance. He is the best dressed man in the Senate, as Clarkson Potter is the best dressed in the House, only Potter looks like a swell—a cockney—and Burnside looks like an Emperor. No man in the Senate looks wiser than Burnside. No man was ever so wise as he looks; but appearances are often deceptive.

Ferry, Allison, Booth, Dorsey, Jones, of Nevada, Eustis, Don. Cameron, Spencer, Windom—the younger men in the Senate—are good-looking, that is, they are up to the standard of manly beauty, such as you will find among business men in New York and Chicago.

Bayard, Morrill, of Vermont, Stanley Matthews, Whyte, of Maryland, Cameron, of Wisconsin, and some other of the older looking Senators, have the appearance of ability and profundity, and may be said to look impressive.

Ingalls looks like a college professor.

Gordon looks like a soldier, with a great saber scar on his cheek.

Lamar looks like a man with a great remorse. His head is bent down, his hair uncut, and his hand trembles.

Christiancy's appearance suggests the same idea. He is growing old very fast, and this habit of pacing the floors behind the Senator's chairs, with his hands clasped under his coat tails, is more and more noticeable. They say there is trouble on the old man's mind.

Blaine's appearance is familiar, only he hasn't a black hair left.

Hamlin looks like an old New England parson, and Kirkwood like an old-fashioned country doctor.

Edmunds' likeness to the picture of St. Jerome is well known.

Morrill looks like Charles Sumner, except his frame is not so massive, nor his bearing so noble.

McCreery, of Kentucky, looks like Mr. Pickwick.

Eaton, of Connecticut, like Uncle Pumblechook, in "Great Expectations." I never see Eaton talking to a page without thinking of Pumblechook and Pip, and expecting to hear him turning to Thurman, who is his seat-mate, and saying, "Now, mum, with respections to this boy."

Garland, of Arkansas, looks like one of the priests in Vibert's pictures.

Ben Hill looks like Joseph Medill.

Rallins, of New Hampshire, is the smallest man in the Senate; Davis, of Illinois, the largest. Ferry has the most hair on his head, and Cameron, of Wisconsin, the least. Grover and Jones, of Florida, are the tallest men. Hamlin and Merrimon habitually wear swallow-tail coats, and McDonald wears an old-fashioned cloak, like the toga of a Roman Senator.—*Washington Letter to the Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Boys Will be Boys.

Concerning the long bow, no American effort can surpass one that comes to us from Scotland:

"It was told that Colonel Andrew McDowall, when he returned from the war, was one day walking along by the Myroch, when he came on an old man sitting greetin' on a muckle stane at the roadside. When he came up, the old man rose and took off his bonnet and said:

"'Ye're welcome home again, laird."

"'Thank you,' said the colonel; adding after a pause, 'I should surely know your face. Aren't you Nathan M'Culloch?'

"'Ye're richt,' deed,' says Nathan; 'it's just me, laird.'

"'You must be a good age, now, Nathan,' says the colonel.

"'I'm no verra aul' yet, laird,' was the reply, 'I'm just turnt a hunner.'

"'A hundred!' says the colonel, musing 'well, you must be all that. But the idea of a man of a hundred sitting blubbering that way! What ever could you find to cry about?'

"'It was my father lashed me, sir," said Nathan, blubbering again; 'an' he put me oot, so he did.'

"'Your father!' said the colonel; 'is your father alive yet?'

"'Leevin! ay,' replied Nathan; 'I ken that the day tae my sorrow.'

"'Where is he?' says the colonel. "What an age he must be! I would like to see him.'

"'Oh, he's up in the barn there,' says Nathan; 'an no, in a horrid good humor the noo, aither.'

"They went up to the barn together, and found the father busy threshing the barley with the big flail and tearing on fearful. Seeing Nathan and the laird coming in, he stopped and saluted the colonel, who, after inquiring how he was, asked him what he struck Nathan for.

"'The young rascal!' says the father, 'there' nae dooin' wi' him; he's never oot o' mischief, I had tae lick him this mornin' for throwin stanes at his grandfather?'"—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Fellow Feeling—Old lady (to young curate who has obtained preferment, and is about to leave): "We're mair sorry to lose you, sir. You've been very good to us old people. You might 'a' been an old woman yourself, sir!"—*Punch.*

One of the saddest and most vexatious trials that comes to a girl when she marries is that she has to discharge her mother and depend upon a hired girl.—*Exchange.*

Several mill girls in Birmingham, Ct., were made very ill by eating "motto lozenges." a physician pronounced it a case of arsenical poisoning.

Royalty and Loyalty in Canada.

Writing of this subject in the mid-winter *Scribner*, Dr. Holland says:

We have no wish for a change in the American form of government. The risks would be too many, even were a change in any way desirable; but one does not need to be very acute of vision to see that the peculiar form of loyalty which gathers around the Queen and royal family of England is the grand bulwark of national stability. Indeed, the Queen and her family hardly exist to-day for anything more or better than to sit or serve as the objects of the nation's loyalty. The sovereign of England is a person who, in these days, exercises very little authority, for the English nation is about as truly and thoroughly self-governed as our own. Indeed, England is one of the freest countries of the world; and, in some respects, her governing powers are more directly and immediately responsible to the people than our own. She certainly has this one advantage, to which in this article we call special attention, viz.: that for long years she has had in the supreme place a woman, who has represented the nation and been the recipient of its affectionate loyalty, and not half a dozen men who, for limited periods of time, have represented a party. Through all administrations and above all administrations, there has stood unchanged the person of the British Queen, as the incarnation of the national institutions, laws, authority and life.

So we are delighted with the expressions of loyalty which have attended the reception of the new Canadian governor and his wife. Canada is a friendly neighbor, with whom it is for the interest of the United States to cultivate the most cordial relations. She wants nothing of us politically, and we want nothing of her; and it is gratifying to learn—what this reception seems to have proved—that Canada is content with the very mild foreign rule under which she lives; nay, that she has a sense of pride in being brought closer to the heart of the empire by the presence within her borders of royal blood. This reception promises well for order and peace and unity, on which our neighbor is to be heartily congratulated. She is to be congratulated on the acquisition of a capable and worthy gentleman to stand at the head of her affairs, and a woman for her social leading and political inspiration who represents in her blood the person around whom cluster the loyal affections of a great and remarkable people.

The Greek.

Charles Wyllys Elliott, of Boston, in a lecture before the Lowell Institute, last Friday, gave a sketch of life at Athens in the time of Pericles. Athens then contained only 10,000 or 15,000 free citizens, and these rested upon a great basis of slaves. Those slaves were prisoners taken in wars; many educated, high-bred men and women; all prisoners were made slaves and all were treated as such. The price of an able-bodied slave was some $17; handsome women and girls sold for more. At one time 1,000 of the best citizens of Mitylene, prisoners, were brought to Athens and were there slaughtered in cold blood and their wives and children made into slaves; and this was done where "culture" was the end and aim of life.

The great value of money was shown in that the wages of a man was about eleven cents a day, and the whole property of that wise vagabond, Socrates, was put down at $87 50. He stated that the life of men was almost wholly out of doors on the streets, that of the wife almost wholly in-doors. The houses were nearly all small—places merely to eat and sleep in. Pictures of the houses were shown from vases, and one from a ruin found on the Island of Delos. The daily life of a free citizen was given; how he went to the theater at sunrise, had his breakfast there, thence to the market to buy a fed salads, thence to the Agora to hear the news, thence to the fish market, thence to the barber's, the armorer's, the ceramicus, to the gymnasium, to the porticos, where he heard or talked with the sophists, perhaps with Socrates himself. He described a fashionable supper party in Athens, held 450 years before Christ was born, showing how the whole night was consumed in eating and drinking, and that when morning dawned only three of the revelers were awake, one of whom was Socrates, and he was prosing on about love, which the two others were too sleepy or too drunk to listen to.

The condition of women then was curious—the wife holding a place of great inferiority, and living a life of seclusion and stupidity.

A Female Edison.

A Nevada City lady of high social standing presents a singular case for the consideration of scientists. For many years past she has been afflicted with acute neuralgic pains in various parts of the body, and some time since, hoping to find relief, resorted to the use of an electrical battery. She used the apparatus for six months, but found no relief. At the time nothing was noted of unusual character as the result, and although several months have since elasped, it was only when the recent cold weather commenced that any extraordinary symptoms followed. One night last week the lady had occasion to enter a dark room and pick up a woolen coat that was lying there. As she did so she was both surprised and frightened to observe a bright light surrounding the hand that held the garment. At the same time the electric currents passed along the arm, shocking her quite severely. When her husband was informed of the fact he discredited its reality, thinking there was more imagination than anything else in it. So the next evening, to convince the incredulous better-half, she turned the gas out in the room where they were sitting, and letting her hair down began combing it. A remarkable display of light was the result. The sparks flew in every direction, and there was a sharp cracking sound as the teeth of the comb passed between the hairs. In laying her hand upon iron the lady does not observe the peculiarities referred to; but the instant she touches woolen cloth the fire begins to fly, and the shocks follow one another in rapid succession.—*Nevada Transcript.*

A case originally involving $50, but which has swallowed up the estates of both litigants, besides costing the country a large sum, has been "settled amicably" at Bath, Me.

Metz, which at the census of 1871 had 51,232 inhabitants, has now only 39,000.

Dairy Hints.

At the meeting of the State Dairymen's Association at Syracuse, George Geddes read an interesting paper on the "Supply of Cities and Villages with Pure Milk." The operations of the Onondaga County Milk Association were detailed. We select the following valuable points:—"Some talk with these men enables me to state that they agree in saying that there is no one breed of thoroughbred cows that are as valuable for milk production as crossbred animals bred with the express object of the production of the greatest quantity of good milk, and that the best method of procuring good cows is to breed and raise them. Holsteins and Ayrshires are generally preferred for crosses on the selected cows of the country, commonly called natives.

Pastures of the best kind will produce more milk of the best quality than any other feed. A quart of grain twice a day is worth something for promoting gentleness.

Mixed grasses produce the best pastures, and no difference is discoverable between the milk produced on the so-called grain farms, and that produced on farms devoted entirely to grass and permanent pasture; but the milk from high, dry lands is superior to that from the low lands.

Corn and oats, ground and mixed in equal quantities, make the most valuable meal, and a greater quantity of such meal is worth more than any other, though barley meal in "pearling," and meal from making split peas, and shorts and shipstuffs are held as of great value to help sustain the yield of milk during the winter.

Brewers' grain, though the cheapest of any food, as sold in this market, is not approved, and if fed at all must be in small quantities, mixed with other food, or the milk will be of inferior quality; and the directors of the association discourage this kind of food for the production of the best milk.

All the members of the association are said to use sowed corn to be fed when the pastures are poor in the droughts of summer.

There are two members who cook the winter's food for their cows. One has sixty to seventy animals to feed, the other eighty. Cooking is not thought to be profitable when less than forty cows are to be fed.

Some members of the association feed higher than others, and it is fully agreed among them that high feeding and consequent great yield of milk wears out the cow and renders them no longer profitable after from four to six years' use. One owner of a large herd long ago adopted the plan of raising his own cows, and finds that when a heifer has her first calf at about thirty months old, she will last on an average, about six years. He does not attempt to produce an extraordinary large average yield of milk, as he has many young cows in milk.

It is very difficult to purchase first rate cows, and the greatest skill in breeding from the best stock on both sides does not always produce good milkers. The larger the herd the more difficult it becomes to have every cow of the best quality, and I am of the opinion that the man who produces an average of 3,339 quarts from a herd of forty, performed quite as difficult a feat as did the man who averaged 3,766 from his herd of ten. In each case the management was most excellent, and few men have both the skill and industry to successfully compete with either. The next best yield from any herd fell below the highest of these two 1,040 quarts, and below the lowest 622 quarts.

Fear of Human Judgment.—I am just going to do something which I have clearly made up my mind to do, and some friend passing by catches sight of me, standing with the tools all in my hands, and on a mere momentary impulse, he cries out "What a fool you are to do that!" and so passes on and has forgotten me and my plan in a moment. And yet it is just that sort of taunt, or the fear of it, which has blighted many a sweet and healthful impulse in the bud. It is good for us often to know how superficial, how lightly made, how soon forgotten, are the judgments of our brethren which sound so solemn, and which tyrannize over us so. Such a feeling sets us free, and makes us independent. Be sure that you may feel that about any cruel criticism that is hampering you, and may cast it aside, and forget it, and go your way. The man who made it has probably forgotten it long ago.—*Phillips Brooks.*

Spiced Beef.—This one is for "B. W." I think it will suit his circumstances. For supper or breakfast, salt or fresh beef, chopped fine with boiled potatoes and warmed up, with a little pepper and salt and water; add a little butter if you have any just before taking up; boiled turnips or onions are good warmed up with minced meat; meat rare, roast beef and mutton, are good sliced and warmed through on the gridiron; meat that is warmed over should be left on the fire just long enough to warm it through.

To Take Rust Out of Steel.—Place the article in a bowl containing kerosene oil, or wrap the steel up in a soft cloth well saturated with kerosene; let it remain 24 hours or longer; then scour the rusty spots with brick dust. If badly rusted, use salt wet with hot vinegar; after scouring, rinse every particle of brick dust or salt off with boiling hot water; dry thoroughly; then polish off with a clean flannel cloth and a little sweet oil.

Better Than Saratoga.—Take potatoes and mash them fine; mix with them butter, salt, pepper and a raw egg, pour the potatoes on a plate and form them with a knife into small cakes; lay them on a buttered tin; brush them over the top with an egg beaten up with a teaspoonful of cold water, and color golden brown in a moderate oven.

Rice Pie.—Take cold rice, cooked soft in milk, mix with it a cup of Zante currants, cleaned dry by rubbing with flour through a colander twice. Then add eggs in the proportion one to each pie, yolks and whites beaten separately, and whites added last, and cream or rich milk, one cup to each pie, or to two cups of boiled rice. Bake without an upper crust.

Lemon Meringue Pie.—Beat the yolks of four eggs, ten tablespoonfuls of sugar, three of melted butter, and the juice of one lemon and-a-half, add three tablespoons of milk or water; bake in an undercrust, than beat the whites, pour over the top, and put back in oven to brown.

Gentlemen in mourning in Philadelphia wear black ribbon in the buttonhole.

Bijah's Hour.

Bijah desires to return his sincere thanks to those parties at Port Huron who forwarded him a beautiful sword and dagger, relics of the late war. Both weapons are covered with blood-stains, showing that they saw active service. The sword bears the legend: "Never draw me without reason, nor sheathe me without honor." He never will. He isn't that kind of a man.

Half an hour before the court opened along came a stoop-shouldered man with a very serious face and solemn voice, and he asked Bijah if there were any prisoners to be tried. Being answered in the affirmative, he stated that he was the originator of a new religion, and that he would like to go in and wrestle with the prisoners and try to do 'em good.

"Wall, if your religion is better than all the rest rolled in a heap, it may fetch 'em," answered Bijah, "but you must take your chances."

The good man was shown into the corridor, where sat Mary Jane Pollard, brought in about midnight for disturbing the peace. What followed no man may ever tell. Bijah heard whoops and yells and a grand rush, and the inventor of the new brand of religion came out with his coat-collar hanging over his shoulder, his hair thinned out, and his breath all gone.

"Then, she didn't soften?" inquired the janitor as the man made for the street, but no answer was returned.

The first prisoner out seemed to have spent the best years of his life in growing a sickly-looking goatee of the color of a ripe carrot, and the paper collar he had on had been in use for at least a month. He explained that he landed in Detroit from a tour to Buffalo only last Saturday, and was landed in the Central Station before he had been in the home of his infancy half a day. He placed an obstruction upon the sidewalk near the City Hall Market—an obstruction that gave the name of George Benson when taken to the station. He denied it, however—even denied it after a policeman had told the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. In attempting a heavy gesture with both arms, the prisoner's old coat went "r-i-p." A part of it fell on the floor, and it was decided to send him up for sixty days to get some clothes, although the close of his case didn't suit the tourist at all, and he wanted to fight Bijah when the latter coupled the name of Benson with benzine.

After Bijah had got him posed in front of the desk he looked like a darkey of several hundred years' growth. He didn't wait to be questioned, but at once began bowing and scraping, and called out:

"Dis chile am cum to see yer—what yer g'wine to do with he?"

"Ever been in the House of Correction?" inquired the court.

Jones straightened up, buttoned his rusty coat close up, picked his hat off the stove hearth, and feelingly replied:

"Is I heah to be de subject ob insultin' remarks?"

"Ever been arrested before?" continued the court.

"Befoah, sir—befoah!" exclaimed the indignant Jones. "De question am not on de previs guiltiness ob my character, sir—not in de least ways—but, de topic, sir, is whether I'm heah now, sir—heah, as a criminal?" And Mr. Jones rested his weight on one foot, held one arm out at angles, fastened his optics on the clock, and waited for an answer. It appeared that he had been admitted as a lodger, but had overslept himself, and, for a joke, he was detained and sent out as a prisoner, just to learn him to leave his downy couch at a more proper time. He was told to proceed on his winding way, but he insisted on an apology from Bijah, claiming that his character had been compromised, and he finally got it, also a nickel piece as company, and he deposited the latter in his boot-leg, exclaiming: "I'se g'wine up to Paton's alley, and I don't keer to 'spose my life by exhibiting too much money."

Anthony Rich made a poor show as he stood at the bar in his old clothes. He was dancing a drunken jig in a barn on Gratiot street for the amusement of seven boys and a dog, and he fought the officer all the way down. The court asked him if he had any cash.

"Not a cent," he replied.

"All right—I'll give you a new step in dancing—one that you don't know. I'll dance you down at ten dollars or thirty days—take him back."

"But I won't dance to that tune—here's your spot," replied the man, and he fished down into his pocket and brought up an old oil-skin containing about one hundred dollars and handed over his fine to the clerk.

The court won't be fooled on a rag-picker again.

Bijah hunted around the corridor and found one more prisoner, a fat, oily little man who had just aroused from sleep. When brought in at night he explained to the Captain that the only profession he had was that of dying for his country, and he offered to die for her then and there if any one would see that he had a rosewood casket.

"Have you got rid of all that drunk yet?" asked Bijah as he pulled him along.

"I—I hope not, 'cos I paid a big price for it," was the honest reply. When placed at the bar he stood there like a bag of shavings, and when the court asked him to plead he ejaculated, "I-I can't p-plead wo-worth a cent—sposn' you p-plead f-fur me."

"Were you drunk?" inquired the court.

"W-was I d-drunk? Do I look like a man that would g-get d-drunk?"

"Yes, sir; you do," said the court, "and you are drunk now, and I'll send you up for six months."

"Did you-you say s-six m-o-n-t-h-s?"

"Yes, sir."

"Will p-posies be in b-bloom by th-that time?"

"P-probably t-they w-w-will," returned the court, and the prisoner s-seemed to be entirely s-satisfied.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Every drop of bran'y I dran k paid duty, mi dear." "Well, what of it?" said his wife, as she pulled off his boots. "Then mi dear, ain't I a (hic) duty-full husband?" She concluded he was.

If a bank officer would look at a burglar with a bag of tools as severely as he does at an honest man with a small check, many robberies might be prevented.

Customer: "Waiter, this bit of turbot is not so good as that you gave us yesterday." Waiter: "Beg pardon, sir; it's off the same fish."

Calling a slaughter-yard an "abattoir" may increase the price of surrounding real estate, but it doesn't help the smell any.

Personal.

Gov. Hampton's Christmas roast was cut from a South Carolina-raised steer that weighed 2000 pounds.

Postmaster General Key's daughter is pretty, graceful, and her accomplishments are placed considerably above the average.

Mr. Forbes' letters from India cost the London *Daily News* a pretty penny. They are telegraphed to England at the rate of $1 12 a word.

The new Governor of Maine, Dr. Alonzo Garcelon, who, though a hard-money Democrat, was elected by Republican votes, also is an Ohio man.

Cardinal Manning had read in the Roman Catholic chapels of London a pastoral asking the faithful not to partake of intoxicating drinks on Christmas or the day after.

Col. Robt. P. Crockett, the only surviving son of Davy Crockett, is living in Hood county, Texas, old, infirm and poor. Some of the papers are urging his being given a pension.

Levi C. Wade is the Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He was graduated at Yale in 1866 and began life as a preacher. He is now only thirty-six years of age.

Mr. Leonard Immel and Miss Sarah Keller, aged eighty-six and eighty-seven respectively, were married at mount Etna, Pa., last week. The bridegroom made presents to all the guests.

Ex-President Jefferson Davis arrived Thursday night by the steamer *R. E. Lee*, and will spend a few days with his relatives here. We are informed he is in excellent health.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, after a prolonged sojourn in Paris, has started for the Holy Land, accompanied by her daughter, who became quite a belle in the American colony of the French capital.

The parents of Mr. Bayard Taylor, after sixty years of peaceful and happy wedded life, celebrated their diamond wedding last week at the house they have so long occupied in Kennett Square, Philadelphia.

In March ensuing Mr. George P. Marsh will have held his present position of United States Minister to Italy seventeen years, and will have drawn for his services the sum of $204,000—quite a respectable fortune.

Mr. Gladstone has a daughter who is familiar with the place of every work in his library and the run of its contents. When he desires a reference, she instantly fetches the book needed and points to the passage required.

Mrs. Hayes is described as wearing at the White House reception on New Year's Day a cream white silk gown trimmed with gauze and lace. A white plume and a silver comb ornamented her dark hair and she wore no jewelry.

Louis A. Godey's biography was published in the first number of Forney's *Progress*, and soon after Mr. Godey died. In the second or third number a biography of Caleb Cushing appeared, and now he is dead. It is suggested that distinguished old men will become shy of notices in *The Progress*.

An English footman named Foster, long in the service of the Duc de Nemours, having embraced Catholicism a few moments before his death, was baptized, immediately afterward receiving extreme unction. His funeral, a few days ago, was attended by the Duc de Nemours, the Princess Blanche of Orleans, Prince and Princess Czartoryski, and the Comte and Comtesse d'Eu.

Mr. Hars, the American Consul at Egypt, has just gone round the world in a rapid fashion, unequalled even by Jules Verne. He accomplished the journey in 68 days It took him 20 days to go from Alexandria to San Francisco by Brindisi, Paris, Liverpool and New York; 20 days also to go from San Francisco to Yokohama; 6 days after, he reached Hong Kong; in 10 days he set foot on shore at Ceylon; and 12 days later he found himself again in Egypt.

"When General Garfield puts home a point," says *The Inter-Ocean*, of Chicago, "his brow knits and he stands looking intently at his furthest hearer, just as an artilleryman peers steadily through the cannon's smoke to see the effect of the last shot fired. His gestures are few and forcible, and there is a certain statesmanlike dignity about him when he speaks, now and then broken by a war reference or reminiscence, when he seems to exercise repression to hold the fire of his feelings in check."

Ex Secretary Usher says that he once spoke to Mr. Lincoln on the danger of assassination. "Lincoln was too careless," he adds. "He would go out of his house at night and walk over to the War Department, where Stanton was receiving dispatches, unattended. I said to him: 'Lincoln, you have no business to expose yourself in this way. It is known that you go out at midnight and return sometimes at 2 o'clock in the morning from the War Department. It would be very easy to kill you.' The President replied that if anybody desired to assassinate him he did not suppose any amount of care would save him."

Mrs. A. H. Norton is a very old lady who lives in Cleveland, and who remembers attending the Lafayette reception at Castle Garden a half century ago. The Marquis did not dance, she says, but he was "extremely social, and his face wore a smile all the time. He was not a handsome man, but impressed one very favorably because of his gentlemanly manners and pleasing address. He shook hands with all the ladies—he was very particular not to miss one—and in taking the hand of one very handsome belle he noticed his image stamped upon the back of her glove, and raising it to his lips, kissed it. That girl, you can imagine, was the envy of all her companions."

The Princess Louise, who has extremely simple tastes, is described as walking much more than driving about the neighborhood of Rideau Hall. She tramps through the mud with stout boots, and, it is said, always carries a small cane. A correspondent of a Canadian newspaper says that "a few days ago she was seen to stop before a small tinshop. She saw something in the window which attracted her attention, and, after observing it for a moment, walked into the very humble place. Now, what do you suppose had struck her fancy? A small tin tea-pot! A little common thing, with a capacity of about one cup, and worth about twenty-five cents. She bought it, and, I was told, put it in her pocket."

Buried Treasure.

"Yes," said William E. Lyon, to a representative of the *Herald*, as he stood in his shirt sleeves in his cosey saloon in the basement of his house in Bristol street, "there is only one man living, I believe, who knows just where the brave fillibuster, William Walker, buried his plunder in Nicaragua a few days before his capture and execution. This man is my wife's first cousin, and he is not now in this country, but he is the sole survivor of the little party who put those five mule loads of gold and silver under ground."

"Have you ever talked with him about his secret or thought of joining him in an expedition for the treasure?"

"Oh, yes; we have talked the matter over many a time, and have always intended to get hold of the treasure some time, but we have never yet had money enough to carry the thing through. But the notice in the *Herald* brought the subject again to my mind, and if any one is fitting out in New York an expedition to get the treasure I want to join it, and I can get my wife's cousin to come too, and he is the man they want."

"Where is this man now and what is the history of his connection with Walker?"

"The name of the only man who knows where to dig for that treasure is Samuel Lyons, and his history would be an interesting one if I could tell it all to you. He is fifty years old and has had a career full of adventure. Nothing but the greatest good luck has preserved his life. He was born in a little settlement a mile or two from Dublin, and at ten years of age he joined the British Navy. It was twenty years from that time when his parents first heard of him again. After staying in the British Navy for some years, he deserted and joined the American Navy. From this he again deserted and became a member of the band which Walker took to Nicaragua. He was one of Walker's officers, and I have often heard him tell of the danger he was in, even with the great fillibuster, because of his wilfulness. At one time, for insurbordination, he and twenty more were sentenced by Walker to be shot, but Walker told him he would give him one more chance. He was about to capture a town, and he proposed that Lyons should plant the invader's flag on the highest tower in the place in advance, and aid the rest in getting inside the walls. Lyons took the chance, but said he must have at least sixty men. There was a call for volunteers, and every man in the command wanted to go. He chose sixty, and went to the town. Here they gave themselves up, pretending to desert from Walker. Once in the town they soon made friends and before the citizens had seen through the trick, Lyons had planted the fillibuster's flag upon the citadel, and his companions had opened the gates to Walker and the rest of his band.

"By his bravery and strategy Samuel became one of Walker's most trusted men, and he was one of the four officers who helped Walker bury his treasure. There were five mule loads of it—gold and silver, money and bullion, including a great deal which had been plundered from the churches, the chapels and private mansions. At eleven o'clock one moonlight night Walker and four officers buried the treasure under a big tree near the brow of a hill. I have heard Samuel tell how they scraped away the leaves on the ground before they dug the pit. I have a pretty good idea of the locality myself, but he knows just where it is, and can find it even if the tree has been removed. The treasure was buried just before the two final engagements which crushed the hopes of Walker. The next morning after that little moonlight excursion the first of these engagements occurred, and in it two of the officers who had seen the treasure buried were killed. After that engagement the army, if it could be called one, lived on bananas alone for two weeks, in a big banana plantation, and had a hard time of it. Then came the last engagement, in which Walker, Samuel and the rest were captured. There is only one of the four accompanying officers who is not accounted for; but as nothing was heard from him after that engagement Samuel has always believed that he was killed then or executed with the captives who met death in that way. He certainly was not with the little party that so wonderfully escaped with Samuel, and who, I think, were the sole survivors of that engagement. If he be dead, or rather if he died then, Samuel alone has the secret.

"The story of Sam's escape will read like a romance. He was put into prison with the rest to await execution. Now the wife of the Governor of Nicaragua was an Irish girl, born in Buterstown, a little place near Dublin, who had been transported when young for shoplifting. She called for the list of names of the condemned fillibusters, and when she saw Sam's name she insisted upon seeing him, because she had known his family at home. She did see him, and the result of their meeting was Sam's escape, for she sent him and several others of her countrymen in four boats out to an English man-of-war, and they were taken to London on board of her.

"Sam has never been back to this country, but I have been over there two or three times, and seen him, and talked about going for the treasure. I was over in 1867 and 1868 and again in December, 1876, and we made up our minds to go alone as soon as we could get money enough to carry out a little scheme we decided upon. Sam works in the Lairds' yard, in Birkenhead, now, and I know I can get him to join an expedition with me if the projectors of it will pay our expenses. Yet we are not anxious to join one, for in a few years we expect to have enough money to get us there alone, and if we once get there we will get that treasure sure. I don't believe there is a living man that knows where it is except Sam. I have frequently read of projected expeditions after this treasure, but I never had reason to think that any one ever found any of it, and I don't believe anybody can unless they are guided by Samuel Lyons. Some day we two will go down there and build a little house right over the spot, and when we come back here there will be nothing left in that hole in the ground."—*New Haven Cor. of N. Y. Tribune.*

Mme. Adelina Patti, who is now at Berlin, is laid up with an accident to the knee cap, which causes much anxiety to her friends, as the ailment, instead of getting better, is growing worse, and Dr. Wilms states that amputation of the limb may become imperative.

An Ice Bridge at Niagara Falls.

For some days a large amount of snow-covered ice from Lake Erie has been passing over the falls. At 8 o'clock on Sunday morning the accumulated mass of ice came to a standstill beneath the Suspension Bridge, and the watchers began to hope that there would be a bridge with a smooth surface. But the huge dam of ice suddenly began to heave, grind, and break up into fragments with a loud noise. At 10 o'clock there was a second standstill, and it seemed certain that the bridge had been formed, but at 2 in the afternoon there was a third and more severe disturbance.

Great hummocks, weighing hundreds of tons, were pushed into the air and remained there as monuments of the fearful battle. Large boulders were torn from the shore and swept into the stream, and the solitary fir which was wont to mark the landing place of the ferry became a victim to the warring elements, though ordinarily it stands three feet above high water. The slow, awful strength of the infuriated waters was so apparent that it seemed as if they must rend the great gorge in twain and escape from their thralldom by some new road; but there was only one gateway for them, and as they could not break the mile-wide dam in two, they lifted it up bodily and swept away beneath. Having thus succumbed, the water allowed the ice to rest above it, accepting the yoke which it could not break, despite its boasted strength. And now the victor rests quietly, torn and ragged it is true, but invincible; and so it will remain until the beams of the spring sun deprive it of its strength, and once more restore Niagara to its accustomed freedom. The bridge is nearly a mile in length, extending from a line drawn perpendicularly to Point Lookout, in the American Park, half way to the railroad bridge, and filling the gorge from shore to shore.

The first view of the falls brings the heart up to the mouth with a shock that is almost painful in its suddenness and force. Everything is so changed, so transfigured. Ice everywhere! Ice upon the rocks, upon the trees, encroaching upon the cataract itself and deadening its roar, even stealing away a large portion of its power, to all seeming. As the spectator stands upon this point the wind blows the spray into his face, and soon covers him all over with jewels, but what cares he for the spray in the enthusiasm of the glorious view! In the park the ice has been as destructive as it is beautiful, and though it has robed the trees and buildings in snowy beauty, it has torn down huge limbs by its overpowering weight. Looking over to the Canadian shore, the observer can see huge icicles of many tons weight hanging like the ropey locks on the foreheads of giants in the story books. But these sights are nothing when compared to the broad sheet of wrinkled snow-ice which lies at his feet. There it is—the conqueror of Niagara—sparkling in the sunlight calmly and peacefully.

Beside the rotunda which stands at the base of the American fall a mountain of snowy spray ice towers up eighty feet high, and is each day climbing higher and higher toward the summit. The dome of the rotunda bears an ice crown of exceeding beauty, and along the roof of the dressing shed are curious ice formations which nothing less than photographic camera can adequately picture. Giant icicles hang from the cliffs and every once in a while a huge fragment comes tumbling down. The ice is perfectly white and seemingly quite porous, but excessively hard-frozen. Its appearance is exactly that of spun glass. It is said that the spray which formed this ice was perfectly pure, and that if a ton of it were melted it would produce no appreciable quantity of sediment. The ice mountain is still in comparative infancy, but if the wind and the mercury are favorable it will soon be in a condition to form a coasting hill for the people as it did during the winter of 1875.

The great ice bridge itself is a counterpart in minature of an Alpine glacier. You have the rough, broken surface, the hummocks reaching ten, fifteen, twenty feet into the air, the startling fissures gaping perhaps with a depth of thirty feet in the solid ice; and you have the pure snow-ice itself in a million strange and inexplicable shapes; but there is an association of terror in this place which does not belong to the genuine glacier, and which may come from the muffled roar of the waterfall, perchance the thought of 200 feet of water-seething and boiling beneath your feet. Many of our readers have stood on the bank beside the whirlpool rapids and seen the wrathful waters mount upward toward the sky in a thousand contending currents as they battle to escape from their prisoning walls. Imagine this agitated surface suddenly becoming petrified, and every broken wave halting just where it was, and this will give an idea of the magnitude of this structure. In thickness it is probably about sixty feet, while the surface of the ice is at least half that distance from the surface of the water. There are crevasses twenty-five or thirty feet in depth, and yet they show no sign of water. As we have said before, the surface of the ice bridge (or ice field, for it is really that) is exceedingly rough, and the work of crossing is very fatiguing. Before long, however, a road will be constructed from the American to the Canadian shore, and it will be quite an easy matter to cross.

The ice formation of the bridge is curiously dissimilar on the different sides of the river. On the American side it is composed of snow-ice, formed into rounded boulder shapes, and looking exactly like white coral. As you near the centre of the river, the ice fragments grow larger, and when you near the Canadian shore you find huge cakes of water ice amalgamated into a solid mass. The surface of the bridge is roughest upon the American side, and it would seem as if the greater pressure was here exerted, though the wildest disturbance evidently took place at the lower end of the bridge, for the hummocks are very large and frequent here.

The first man that crossed was Mr. Tom Conroy, the well-known guide, who saved a man from the rapids a year or two ago. As Mr. Conroy weighs about two hundred pounds, he demonstrated the safety of the bridge for purposes of locomotion.

NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 7.—The ice bridge has become a fixture here, and the ice scenery is intensified in beauty and grandeur each day. Trees and shrubs are breaking down under the weight of frozen spray, which is over three feet thick on trunks of trees and posts in the vicinity of the falls.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Personal.

Mr. David A. Wells is about to retire from the presidency of the American Social Science Association. President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, is mentioned as his successor.

Literary men are still coming to the front. Mr. E. L. Pierce, of Boston, has been appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States at that city, in place of Franklin Haven, resigned. Mr. Pierce was the intimate friend and biographer of Charles Sumner.

Mr. Sankey is in London, where he is giving assistance to ministers in their church work. Mr. Henry Varley has been so successful in Australia that a tabernacle will be erected in Melbourne for his use. It will be made large enough to seat 5000 persons.

Count Potocki, an enormously rich old patrician, who died recently in Paris, did not have money enough to enable him to have a good time. Besides, he hated the idea of having an heir, and so disinherited his son. But as death came to his bedside he changed his mind as well as his will, and the son comes into an income of $400,000 a year, besides a fabulous amount of personal property.

While one of the Supreme judges was recently staying at Paris, he went to visit a French professor. The Frenchman asked him a number of questions, and among the rest, "Where do you live?" "In California." "Well," asked the rude Gaul, "what is your occupation?" "I am a judge of the Supreme Court." "Oh, ah!" returned the Frenchman, "then I need not ask your name—it is Lynch, eh?"

The amounts of subsidy money withdrawn in Prussia from the support of Roman Catholic bishops and priests since 1875 show to what extent the clergy of that Church have refused to obey the new ecclesiastical laws. The total sum annually appropriated to their support is $711,115; of this only $174,445 is drawn each year. Of the portion reserved for bishops, one-third is taken; of the portion for the other clergy, only one-fifth.

Thanksgivings for the safe return of the Emperor of Berlin have been offered in all the churches of Prussia. When he entered the city the people met him at the gate, and with many demonstrations of joy escorted him home. His right hand is still tied up in a sling. Berlin has been emptied of known members of the Socialist party. One hundred and fifty Socialist clubs, there and elsewhere in Germany, have been closed, and two hundred publications suppressed.

Mr. Hars, the American consul at Alexandria, Egypt, has just gone round the world in a rapid fashion, unequalled even by Jules Verne. He accomplished the journey in sixty-eight days. It took him twenty days to go from Alexandria to San Francisco by Brindisi, Paris, Liverpool, and New York; twenty days also to go from San Francisco to Yokohama; six days after, he reached Hong-Kong; in ten days he set foot on shore at Ceylon; and twelve days later he found himself again in Egypt.

The late Earl of Dysart, alike well known for his wealth and eccentricities, but respected for neither, left personal property valued at $8,500,000, the largest ever left by an English peer, although it has been surpassed by many mercantile men. The Duke of Cleveland left $5,000,000; Lord Westminster, $4,000,000. The largest personalty left by a commoner was by Mr. Brassey, the contractor, $30,000,000, and next to him Mr. Morrison (the A. T. Stewart of London), $20,000,000. For several years before his death Mr. Morrison imagined himself to be on the verge of poverty. The sons of Mr. Brassey and Mr. Morrison have done well, two of the former and one of the latter being in Parliament, and all are men of intelligence and taste.

The Dead of 1878.

The year just closed has contributed its full quota of prominent men to the grave. Among the best known are John O'Neill, the Fenian leader; Count de Palikao, of France; Victor Emanuel, King of Italy; Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*; E. K. Collins, founder of the Collins line; George P. Gordon, inventor of the Gordon Press, all of whom died in January. In February George Cruickshank, Pope Pius IX., ex-Secretary Gideon Welles, J. F. Tracy, for many years President of the Rock Island Railroad; Judge Paschal, of Texas, and Father Secchi, the famous Italian astronomer. In March, Ben Wade, Francis Charles Joseph, ex-Emperor of Austria; Charles L. Wilson, of the Chicago *Journal*; Isaac Adams, inventor of the Adams press, and John Allison, Register of the United States Treasury. In April, "Boss" Tweed and William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company. In May, John Morsissey, W. S. O'Brien, one of the Bonanza kings; Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Lord John Russell. In June, William Cullen Bryant, General B. L. Bonneville, the oldest officer in the United States Army, and Queen Mercedes of Spain. In July, Daniel Sturgeon, United States Senator from Pennsylvania for twelve years; Dr. J. C. Ayers, patent medicine man, and Princess Salm-Salm. In August, Cardinal Franchi, H. J. Montague, actor; President J. H. Raymond, of Vassar College; William Niblo, of New York, and Judge John A. Inglis, who drafted the ordinance of secession in South Carolina, and presided over the Convention that adopted it. In September, Sam Bard, the "too unanimous" politician, and Dr. Peterman, the eminent geographer. In October, General Gideon J. Pillow, Jeff Davis, Jr., and Rear Admiral Paulding. In November, W. B. Judd, of Chicago; Robert Heller, Lyman Tremaine, Louis A. Godey and Thomas H. Powers. In December, George Henry Lewes, Bayard Taylor, Princess Alice of Hesse, Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, and Congressmen Williams and Douglass.

Sulphur For Diphtheria.

Mr. John S. Wiles, a surgeon of Thorncombe, Dorset, writes to the London *Times* that after two cases of malignant diphtheria out of some nine or ten he had been called to attend had proved fatal, the mother of a sick child showed him an extract from an American paper concerning a practitioner who used sulphur to cure the disease. Accordingly he used milk of sulphur for infants and flowers of sulphur for older children and adults, brought to a creamy consistence with glycerine; dose—a tablespoonful or more, according to age, three or four times a day, swallowed slowly, and application of the same to the nostrils with a sponge. Result: he did not lose a case there or elsewhere, and he succeeded in saving life when the affection had almost blocked the throat.

Humorous.

Somebody says Wade Hampton is on the stump.

The *Post* of the Hub says opera bonnets come high.

Pause, reader. Ninety-six men were hanged in 1878.

That's so. Where are you going next Fourth of July?

You can shoulder a ham for forty cents in Virginia.

General Spinner and his signature have returned to Florida.

The Yonkers *Gazette* says corner loafers are ill-bred fellows.

How would Bob Ingersoll look on the Hungarian throne?

Sheriffs never trust men, but they often "hang them up."

The Hackensack *Republican* is threatened with a libel suit.

George Washington Childs aims to be Sitting Bull's successor.

The Boston *Transcript* thinks it is a *nil* wind that blows nobody good.

The Wheeling *Leader* advises young men to go ahead and sleigh belles.

No danger of an earthquake in this country. Congress will attend to that.

Edison works all night and sleeps all day, to avoid the screams of the baby.

Tell us, ye winged winds that from Rochester blow, where is *Pencil Points?*

There is one man that this country could very well do without—eh, Joaquin Miller.

The Fon du Lac *Reporter* says there is nothing gnu under the sun but the horned horse.

The *Picayune* hints that a new style of short hair will soon be cropping out in ward politics.

There is no doubt in our mind but that "the oldest inhabitant" wrote "Beautiful Snow."

A mule's hind foot, according to the philosopher of the *Picayune*, hits as hard as a Colt's revolver.

The Danielsonville *Sentinel* is of the opinion that hemp neckties tend to wear out a person's collar.

Powdered hair is fashionable. In case the flour runs short, a little whitewash will do just as well, ladies.

Bartenders are not backward; they frequently break the ice, and then commence a long conversation.

When a fellow falls in the mud he is apt to stick, but when he falls in love a No. 8 boot will work wonders.

"A fellow who gets a stitch in his back never seems to feel more than sew sew," says the Wheeling *Leader*.

Strong-minded women in Boston carry canes, wear low-heeled boots and Piccadilly collars. What next, pray?

Physicians say that if Wilhelmj gets a cold in the head he will surely die. No man with such a name ever recovers.

The *N. O. Picayune* says that in employing a female lawyer no man need think he can "be just and fee her not."

The Philadelphia *Chronicle* wants Gen Washington Childs sent to Berlin. Is it an attempt to get rid of a worthy man?

There is something peculiarly weird in listening to a 240-pound woman singing, "Tap, tap, tapping at the Garden Gate."

The Island of Borneo.

"Borneo is so lovely an island," says the author of "Travels by Sea and Land," "that some have conjectured it to have been the scene of many of the tales in the 'Thousand and One Nights' Entertainment,' whose beauties wandering Arab adventurers have treasured up in their bosoms and carried back to their native cities, where they have spoken rapturously of the wild and romantic scenery of the woods and hills.

"Approaching it from the sea, a line of undulating shore, clothed with the rich verdure of the mangrove and beautiful shrubs, makes its appearance. But on drawing near, you perceive a strip of beach covered with fine sand, bounded by a hedge of the arrow tree, resembling our fir.

"Broad rivers yield their waters to the ocean, glancing up whose openings you perceive a rich vegetation bending over the edge of the streams, giving them the appearance, in the clear, bright sun, of long, narrow lakes fringed with the deepest green. The beauty of these magnificent rivers, wandering down through rich scenery from the slopes of the mountains of the interior, can readily be conceived by those who have at all studied the various aspects under which nature developed itself in the Eastern Archipelago.

The dense jungle, the tall trees, the occasional glimpses of mountain scenery, the fertile plain and the villages raised high above the banks, inhabited sometimes by a wild but peaceful tribe, but sometimes forming the secluded haunts of the pirate, who, with his countless wealth, leads for some months in the year a quiet life in his well-secured home, are objects of varied interest. Ranges of mountains intersect the island, now advancing to, now receding from the sea, all clothed in rich verdure, and containing within their bosoms treasures of inestimable value, such as gold, iron, tin, etc. Nor has Borneo yet yielded one-half it is capable of yielding, if properly cultivated; and this lovely spot, with its broad lakes, its rich pasture-lands, its glittering possessions, is only on a larger scale a sample of the tree-fringed isles that constitute the remarkable group known as the Twelve Thousand Islands."

The sixty-seventh anniversary of the establishment of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, which has for many years flourished under the able management of Mr. Henry G. Parker, was celebrated on Saturday, January 4. The *Gazette* is the oldest paper now published in Boston, and its popularity is well deserved.

The Southern Pacific is completed forty-eight miles east of Yuma; 8,400 feet of track was laid on the 17th, and 10,000 on the 16th. Ten miles has been laid in one week ending on the 17th. The grading is far ahead of the track.

"I am a tramp," pleaded he; and, pointing to his worn shoes, continued, pathetically, "this is my sole offense." The Judge, Clerk, and officer all fainting, the prisoner escaped.

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At his Old Stand, opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING.

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Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;

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To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

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Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
Patterns with white warp, per yard..... 45 cts
Plain Patterns, per yard..... 40 cts

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oct8-3m

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Fine Flour, Corn Meal,
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ETC., ETC.

Special attention will be given to

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WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. mh21-tf

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CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!

Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

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The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Thursday, February 6, 1879.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 3, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The Convention have passed the Chinese and the subject of Militia in safety, and are upon the subject of Legislation.

The Convention was treated to a strong dose of Chinese defense. Mr. Stuart certainly made a singular speech upon the subject. He defended the Chinese, and spoke of them as being our superiors in many respects. They are more industrious, more cleanly and more healthy than the Caucasian race. Mr. Stuart looked upon the Chinese Article as monstrous. He thought it horrible to starve 100,000 people. Mr. Stuart has forgotton that these Coolies are driving many citizens to the verge of dire suffering. We, as a State have a right to protect ourselves from the inroads of these heathens, both as to their morals and as to their competition with our laborers. If they assimilated with us in anything; if they had any idea of our civil institutions, or any desire to learn anything about them, there might be some excuse for allowing them to come here and take the places of our children, and in very many cases take the bread out of their mouths. There is no political economy or any sense in keeping these moral lepers in our midst.

To-day when the section in reference to

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Was taken up, your Delegate, Mr. Kelley, raised quite a storm by offering an amendment providing that no city or city, and county, should ever have more than one-third the representation of the State in the Legislature. The San Francisco members could not think that the State could be so unjust to their devoted city. There is much sound policy in preventing too great a representation from our large cities. It has long been felt in the State of Pennsylvania. The city of Philadelphia long held an overshadowing and evi linfluence over the Keystone State It will not be possible to regulate this matter, but it is notorious that these large centres and large cities are the more corrupt portion af our commonwealth.

When the Militia Article was before the body, General Mansfield created a "tempest in a teapot" by offering an amendment to a military section by which no company or regiment organized under the laws of the State, when on drill or dress parade, shall carry any flag but that of our State or of the United States. A large number thought they had a right to carry a German or Irish flag. There was a wondrous amount of patriotism expressed. It was asserted that foreign flags and our national flags had been carried into battle together.

The Legislature is now fixed at 40 Senators and 80 Assemblymen. It has also the intent to legislate all the 20 Senators who are hold-overs out of office. Mr. McFarland offered an amendment by which these 20 hold-over Senators should be continued. But Mr. White, of Santa Barbara, could not stand anything of this sort. He asserted that if there was anything the people wanted more than another it was to get these Senators out of office, as they were, he asserted, the most unpopular body ever assembled at Sacramento.

The subject of apportionment was again raised by Mr. West, of Los Angeles, and backed up by Mr. Ayres and General Howard. Los Angeles claimed that she had not the proper representation, and demanded it. Mr. Caples and Mr. Hilborn went after the Los Angeles men. After some skirmishing a vote was had to refer that portion of the report in reference to representation back to the Committee of the Whole, but was lost. Representation is a difficult subject to deal with. I think the section now adopted by the Committee of the Whole is not equitable. The older members know how difficult the subject is to manage.

Section 22 has reference to drawing money from the State Treasury, and provides that the Legislature shall have power to bestow money on orphans, half orphans, abandoned children or aged persons in indigent circumstances. Mr. Blackmer is quite soft when the ladies are concerned, but when the orphans are concerned he takes a strong hold on the strings of the purse. General Howard made a fine speech in behalf of benevolent and charitable institutions. He made a clear demonstration that these charitable institutions distributed money better than the State can appropriate it. Mr. Tulley also made a powerful speech in favor of the orphans. Mr. West made a speech of a most sarcastic nature against the section, and Dr. Caples made a speech against the system of charity adopted for orphans and the destitute poor.

HALF DIMES.

The coinage law of the United States needs some tinkering, in the matter of the half dime piece. This piece was eliminated by the act of February, 1873. The reason seemed to be due to a belief that the nickel half dime was more popular with the people. It has been alleged that the real design of the originators of the clause was to favor a nickel mine in New Jersey, but this seems improbable and no good reasons have been advanced to support the charge.

Supposing, however, that the real reason was the one first given, it was founded on erroneous opinion, for the silver coin is the most popular of the two. On the Pacific Coast, especially, the nickel is regarded with extreme dislike, and should it become the sole representative, the five cent piece would do more to maintain the "bit nuisance," now on the eve of disappearance, than could almost any other cause.—[*Vallejo Chronicle.*

THE noble Conkling has told us that J. Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, is "Mr. Hayes' clerk;" and, though Conkling is an honorable man, (so are they all, all honorable men), he misstates the case decidedly. If one of the two is a clerk, it is Mr. Hayes, who is Mr. Sherman's, suggests the Chicago *Times*, not Mr. Sherman who is Mr. Hayes'.

THE Sacramento *Bee* has provided for itself a new "gum," and henceforth will dispense its sweets therefrom. The new office is situated on Third street between J and K, on the southwest corner of the alley. We congratulate the *Bee* upon its evident prosperity, and wish it continued success.

A moment's thought will convince anyone of the absurdity of supposing that Mr. Tilden could not have bought what votes he wanted—unless the other side outbid him! Are the Republicans ready to accept that horn of the dilemma? asks the Chicago *Public Lager*.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

Yakoob Khan.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.—The Ghelzais continue hostilities against Yakoob Khan, who has no authority outside of Cabul. Desertions from his troops continue.

A Chief to Surrender.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Khost telegraphs that Whati Mahoumed, a half-brother of Shere Ali, is en route to Hazaryair, where he will surrender to General Roberts. He decided on the step, because having been summoned to Cabul, he feared he was about to be put to death for his defeat at Peiwar.

Famine.

CAIRO, Jan. 29.—There is a serious famine in Upper Egypt. Relief has been forwarded.

Refusal to Ratify.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 29.—Russia, having protested against the delimitation of the frontier between Silistra and Mongolia, refuses to cede the line regulated by the Commission. Roumania has addressed a circular to the Powers in regard to the matter.

The Parliament.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The German Parliament is summoned to meet Feb. 12th.

The Rinderpest.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Fresh outbreaks of the rinderpest are reported in Germany.

Greek Frontier Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 28. — Moudhtar Pasha and the Greek Frontier Commissioners held their first conference at Pireness today.

Emancipation of Jews.

BELGRADE, Jan. 29.—Bills for the emancipation of Jews have passed the Skupschina. They have still to pass the Great Skupschina.

Precautions Against the Plague.

ROME, Jan. 29.—A rigorous inspection and disinfection of vessels from South Russian ports is ordered.

Probable Climax.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs: The forthcoming motion for the impeachment of the Ministry on the 16th of May, is the work of Gambetta, who, after the late vote of confidence, said he was preparing plenty of surprises for the Cabinet. If the motion is passed, as it is certain to be, in the present state of parties, both the Cabinet and President MacMahon will resign. The private residence of the Marshal has been in readiness for occupation since Monday. The correspondent believes the Cabinet might obtain a majority on this question if it accepted two or three members of the pure left as colleagues, and that the changing of the Cabinet is the only means of avoiding disruption and an executive and general panic. Gambetta counts upon M. Grevy to replace MacMahon; but it is doubtful whether Grevy would be an accomplice to the intrigue.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Sargent's bill to provide a new Post Office building for San Francisco, leaves the selection of the site to the Secretary of the Treasury, and appropriates $500,000 for the purchase of the site and commencement of the building. The total cost is not to exceed $3,000,000.

The Senate Public Lands Committee reported favorably on Booth's bill, providing that settlers on lands reserved for railroads or on account of Mexican grants, but subsequently restored to the public domain, shall be entitled to date back their homestead or pre-emption claims to the date of the actual settlement.

The bill for the issue of scrip to owners of the Oregon Wagon-Road grant for lands included within the Klamath Indian Reservation, has been reported from the House Committee with an amendment, restricting the location of scrip to public lands in Oregon.

Patents for a California Rancho.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Five patents for various portions of the Soullejich Rancho in Marin county, covering about 13,000 acres, were issued and mailed to the California Surveyor-General's office to-day.

Recommended Reduction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Finance Committee, by a vote of 5 to 4, decided to recommend the reduction of the tobacco tax from 24 to 20 cents a pound. It was also decided to add a clause to the House bill admitting duty free licorice paste and rolls, almost wholly used in the manufacture of plug tobacco.

View of the Crisis in France.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The *North-German Gazette*, in an article on the French crisis, declares that radicalism is leading France and the Liberals only too speedily to their fate.

Approve MacMahon's Course.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The police and military authorities have taken some formal precautions. A statement is made, but lacks confirmation, that at a dinner on Wednesday night 200 Generals approved MacMahon's conduct.

Grevy's Chances.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—It is possible that the explanation to the Chambers to-morrow will take the form of a Presidential message. M. Grevy's chances for the Presidency have improved, Minister Dufaure having declined to become a candidate.

Inter-State Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate sub-Committee on Commerce heard statements from various gentlemen to-day on the bill to regulate inter-State commerce. The arguments were mainly repetitions of those already made. The sub-Committee meets again Wednesday, when opponents of the bill will be heard.

Minister to Peru.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President has nominated Isaac P. Christiancy, of Michigan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru. The nomination was unanimously confirmed, and without the usual reference.

Adverse Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In the House this evening, Rea of Missouri, from the Committee, reported adversely on the bill making Oakland, California, a port of delivery

Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The excess of exports over imports for December, 1878, was $35,128,000; for the year 1878, $304,542,000.

Items from Stockton.

STOCKTON, Jan. 30.—The Board of Education last night voted unanimously for the discontinuance of colored schools in this city.

This morning Joseph Hatch, confined in the County Jail on a charge of burglary, escaped over the jail wall. Hatch was sawing wood in the jail yard under direction of the jailor. He was recaptured by officers shortly after his escape.

A Rain in San Bernardino.

SAN BERNARDINO, Jan. 30.—It has rained continually since the report of yesterday, and there is no indication of any cessation. There has been a heavy fall of snow in the mountains. The farmers are jubilant.

Reported Cave in the Sutro Tunnel.

VIRGINIA, Jan. 30.—A sensational report comes from Sutro this evening that a cave of a hundred feet has occurred in the Sutro Tunnel, between shafts No. 1 and 2, and that half a dozen mules are imprisoned behind the cave. The Savage pump-rods broke to-day, and it is believed that they were broken so as to allow the water to rise and plow along the lightning drift into the Requa shaft; in fact, it is now doing so. This will compel the men in the Requa shaft, in self defence, to pump the water into the Sutro tunnel, which will boil the mules and cause them to play havoc with the tunnel in their death agony. The report of the cave is, however, considered a hoax by mining men, who say it is too well timbered to admit of such a thing.

Damages Against a Railroad.

SUISUN, Feb. 1.—In the case of Mason, Wilson & Co. vs. the Vaca Valley and Clear Lake Railroad for $1,080 damages, caused by fire in his grain field, alleged to have been set by an engine of the defendant, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $750.

Advised Burning of Plague-Infested Villages.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—It is stated that Professor Botkin, physician to the Czar, has advised the burning of Wettlianka and other villages where the epidemic has broken out, together with all the furniture in them, and the removal of the inhabitants to healthy localities. In spite of the heavy expense such a scheme would involve, the Czar is said to be disposed to follow Professor Botkin's advice.

The Ameer on the Russian Frontier.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—The Ameer of Afghanistan has arrived on the Russian frontier. His followers were disarmed. The Ameer alone was allowed to retain his arms. The Russian authorities tried to persuade him that it would be useless to go to St. Petersburg, but the Ameer insists, and, unless prevailed upon to abandon his intention, may be expected to reach the Russian capital by the end of February, though every effort will be made to deter him. The Ameer appears to be astonished at his treatment.

Approval of Grevy's Election.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The German Press generally approve Grevy's election as President of the French Republic.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The *Post*, commenting on the situation in France, says: Recent events have introduced a party conflict into the French army, and on this rock the Army of the Republic must founder.

Bismarck's New Tariff.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Bismarck's protectionist tariff will include the duty on English coal of ten per cent *ad valorem*

Entry of General Tchernaieff.

BELGRADE, Jan. 31.—General Tchernaieff entered Servia yesterday via Lewendria, with a large staff. His arrival is believed to be connected with railway concessions and other political matters.

Incidents of the Proceedings at Versailles.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The voting in Congress for President was secret. The only incidents were the applauding of Victor Hugo and others by the Left, as they advanced to the tribunal, and hooting at Baragnan, Broglie, Buffet and other unpopular members of the Right. Simon and Rouher were comparatively unnoticed. There was a perfect frenzy of enthusiasm when the figures were announced, members of the Left and the public in the galleries rising in a body and repeatedly shouting: "Vive la Republique!"

The Silver Question.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Francis A. Walker, treating the causes of the failure of the Monetary Conference last year, thinks the future course of our people should be to endeavor to restore silver to the place from which it was cast down by the action of Germany. We should stop the coinage of silver, but accumulate silver bullion in the Treasury to an equal or greater value than that of the coinage now required by law.

Reduction of Allowance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—After the 1st of April there will be a reduction of ten per cent. in the allowance to Postoffices of the first and second classes—for rent, fuel and light—in order to keep the expenses under this item within the appropriations.

Dismissal Recommended.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: The naval court-martial, convened to try Lieutenant Commander Kells, for writing an insulting letter to Senator Kellogg, have recommended that he be dismissed from the service. Sentence will have to be approved by the President.

Barbarity of Mexican Bandits.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), Jan. 30.—A party of Mexican bandits recently robbed three women and two men on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, then bound them to trees and left them to starve. When found buzzards were hovering around them. Three of the bandits were captured.

A Sanitary Council Called.

ROME, February 1.—A sanitary council has been convoked to take precautionary measures against the plague.

The Zulus.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Cape Town advices to January 14th report that fighting with the Zulus has been renewed.

Grevy, Gambetta and Dufaure.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The *Herald's* Paris special says: I have received the following from an authentic and influential source: "Transmission of the powers of office is not yet completed at Versailles. Grevy, Gambetta and Dufaure form an all-powerful triumvirate. They thoroughly understand each other, and hold all governmental power in their hands. Dufaure, however, will probably retire from the Cabinet. An exchange will take place between him and Martel, now at the head of the Upper House, the latter becoming premier, and Dufaure succeeding to the Presidency of the Senate.

Precautions.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—An Imperial ordinance, identical with that of Germany, prohibits the importation of a large number of articles from Russia, and orders the disinfection of all arrivals therefrom. The Galician authorities memoralize the government for the immediate establishment of a cordon against Russia.

Organizing a Gendarmerie.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 1.—Midhat Pasha will shortly receive a firman for the organization and equipment in Syria of a gendarmerie, with foreign instructors and officers. A similar corps will be organized here, and the Vizier will be sent as an experiment to the province of Kashambul. If the experiment succeeds, the system will be extended to other provinces.

Verdict Against a San Francisco Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The jury in the suit of Robbins and Appleton against the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, to recover a contributive share of a policy for $5,000, yesterday rendered a verdict for plaintiffs for $4,506.18. Plaintiffs were general agents and consigaees for the American Watch Company, and it was claimed after the great Bond street fire that policies in the name of Robbins & Appleton should contribute toward the loss of the American Watch Company property, being all in the same safe.

Legal Tender Redemption.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The amount of legal tenders redeemed with gold at the Sub-Treasury here during the month was $1,571,725; the amount of gold voluntarily exchanged for greenbacks was $1,617,400.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

YUMA, Feb. 2.—Regular trains of the Southern Pacific into Arizona began running to-day to Texas Hill, a new station sixty-four and a half miles east of Yuma. Grading is completed twelve miles beyond the end of the track.

Talmage and the Chinese.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Talmage, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle last night, denounced the Anti-Chinese law. He said: "Come the Chinese had, come they would, come they should. God liked the Chinese physiognomy so well that he had made four hundred millions of them while he had made only one Kearney." Talmage liked the paganism which endured insult uncomplainingly better than the Christianity which mauls and stones them. The nation that got the inside track with China would be the richest nation on the globe.

Diphtheria.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Results of recent inquiry into the origin of diphtheria indicate the probability that it is frequently caused by using milk of cows affected with disease of the udder.

Advices from France.

PARIS, Feb. 3d.—All endeavors to induce Dufaure to resign his office have failed.

President Grevy has entrusted Waddington with the task of forming a new Cabinet. The *Liberte* states that Dufaure, in a letter in which he informed Grevy of his resolution to retire, pointed to his advanced age and political views, and urged that his withdrawal would facilitate the solution of a number of pending questions.

British Advance into Zulu Territory.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch dated Cape Town, Jan. 14th, says: No answer having been received from Cetawayo, the Zulu King, up to Jan. 11th, the British troops advanced into his territory in four columns on next day. They have so far encountered no resistance. It is reported that Cetawayo is hampered by a strong peace party at home, and it is expected that but feeble resistance will be made to the British advance.

Black Plague in Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 2.—It is reported that black plague has made its appearance in the province of Cara. Five doctors have been sent there.

Cassagnac Re-elected.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Paul de Cassagnac, whose election was invalidated by the Chamber of Deputies, has been re-elected by a majority of 600.

Starvation and Disease.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 2.—It is feared that before next year half of the inhabitants of the southern provinces of Morocco will have perished by starvation and disease, on account of the scarcity caused by last year's drought.

Treaty Concluded.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—The *Montags Review* states that a treaty has just been concluded between Germany and Austro-Hungary, by which the latter renounces the right secured by article 4 of the treaty of Prague, of calling upon Prussia to permit the voters of Schleswig to decide by plebiscite whether that province shall be restored to Denmark.

The Plague.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—The Czar approved the summary measures resolved upon by the Committee of Ministers for stopping the plague.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 2.—The Chamber of Deputies voted the sum of 500,000 francs for the establisnment of a quarantine and military cordon to prevent the spread of the plague.

Labor Troubles in Liverpool.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Times* states that 10,000 dock laborers are on a strike in Liverpool, and 10,000 more are out of work in consequence of the slackness of trade.

Receiver Appointed.

BODIE, (Cal.), Feb. 2.—A Receiver has been appointed for the firm of Harris & Elliott, publishers of the Bodie *Standard*, on complaint of Harris, the senior partner.

Chinaman to be Hanged.

MARYSVILLE, Feb. 1.—In the District Court, this morning, Judge Keyser heard testimony in the case of Ah Ben, who pleaded guilty to the charge of murder, and fixed the degree of punishment at death by hanging. Sentence will be pronounced on Wednesday, the 5th.

A Forward Movement.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A correspondent at Hazarpir telegraphs as follows: All the troops here will march to Khuran on Tuesday. This probably signifies co-operation with General Stewart's advance from Khelat-I-Ghilzai.

It is reported that Yakoob Khan is actively concentrating the fragments of his army around Cabul.

New Cabinet.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A Paris dispatch says: The composition of the new Cabinet, as given on Monday evening, shows that it is organized with the hops of securing a durable majority. The new members are; Senator Lefroyer, Minister of Justice; Deputy Lepere, Minister of Commerce, and Jules Ferry, Minister of Education. The new Cabinet will be gazetted on Wednesday. It is expected that it will meet the Chambers with the same programme that Dufaure presented.

A Peaceful Conscription.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—The military conscription was effected throughout Spain to-day without difficulty.

Judgment Withheld.

ROME, Feb. 3.—The *Observatore Romano* states: The Pope has not yet pronounced judgment respecting the miracle of La Salette.

Interruption to Trade.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—Transatlantic steamers can neither be loaded nor discharged, on account of the dock laborers' strike. Steamers announced for New York will sail punctually, with or without cargo. Efforts are being made to obtain labor from other places. The masters have warned the men that they are driving trade from Liverpool.

Labor Troubles.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A notice of ten per cent. reduction in wages, from the 15th of Feb. has been posted in Tyne ship-building yards. This will affect 6,000 workmen.

Of 142 cotton mills in the Bolton district, twenty-three are closed and twenty-eight are working on short time, in consequence of the depression of trade.

Holding a Fortress.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—The occupation by the Roumanians of a position near Silestra, which they claim as belonging to Dobrudja, is a very serious affair. The Roumanians, by an overwhelming display of force, compelled the Russians to abandon the Arab Tabia fortress on the outskirts of Silestra. The Roumanian Government on Saturday received an intimation simultaneously from St. Petersburg and from General Todleben to withdraw immediately, but they formally refused, and a collision is probable.

Elections for Delegates.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—The elections of Provincial Deputies commenced on Saturday. The Liberal Conservatives are reported to have triumphed in Havana and neighborhood. The *Gaceta* has published a decree giving instructions in regard to the elections of members of the Spanish Cortes.

Siberian Wheat.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A London dispatch says: Wheat from Siberia is likely to be a formidable competitor with American, and even with Russian wheat, as it may be sold in London, including freight, for 99 cents per 36.10 pounds, while Russian wheat costs 108⅓ cents and American 110¼ cents.

Potter Sub-Committee, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—McMahon says he cannot act as Chairman of the Potter Sub-Committee to go to New York, and Reid has been substituted for Governor Cox.

Arctic Expedition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—W. H. Dall of the Smithsonian Institute states that the representations concerning Nordenskoid's danger are sensational and the fears exaggerated. He wrote to Sweden and San Francisco when the reports first appeared, and characterizes the recent statements as a newspaper sensation carrying deplorable anxiety to the families and friends in Europe. He submits letters from Captain Henderson, dated San Francisco, January 21st, giving the opinion that the Vega party may get through the Winter safely, even if they lose the ship.

More Rain.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3.—9 P.M.—The weather has been showery all day, with a rainfall of .63 of an inch; total for the season, 9.01 inches. The barometer is falling.

SAN BERNARDINO, Feb. 3.—It has been raining steadily since 10 A. M., and the present idications promise a copious supply.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Feb. 3.—A light rain has continued at intervals for a week past. Total fall to date about seven inches. Sufficient rain has fallen to make it one of the most prosperous seasons. A very little more rain through this month and March will insure good crops and abundant feed.

Ben Harrison, of Indiana, can hardly be complimented by the association of his name with that of Godlove S. Orth, remarks the Chicago *Times*. When the Republicans of Indiana unite in a complimentary vote for Orth for Senator, and the Republicans of Illinois actually offer a Senatorship to John A. Logan, what hope is there for reform—"reform within the party?"

DELINQUENT LIST

Of all Taxpayers and Unpaid Taxes of Yolo County for the year 1878-79. Assessed to all Owners—Known and Unknown.

	Am't of Tax and Costs.
A	
Aronson, Henry—Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, block "D," Whitford and Ruggles' Addition to Woodland	$ 34 59
Appelby, A—Lot in Langville bounded n by a street, e by Duncan, s by Main Street, w by a street, and personal property	16 98
Anderson, R C—The undivided ¼ of lots 4 and 5, Gordon's Subdivision of Rancho Canada de Capay, (652 acres) 326 acres	47 92
Atkinson, Heirs of J J—Part of S L S No. 571, bounded n by Snape, e by Sac River, s by Jas Haworth, w by heirs of P Haworth, 10 acres; the n ½ of S L S No. 261, 26 acres	9 78
B	
Beardsley, Fannie S—Subdivision 14 of e ½, lot 1, block 1, Fiske and Messinger's Addition to Woodland	8 79
Benham, Robt—Lot in Woodland bounded n by Davidson, e by Coon and Brown, w by Day, s by Oak Ave	9 31
Bane, E F—Lots 14, 15 and 16, block 2, range "D," Davisville, and personal property	72 34
Baylis, Jane A—Lot 5, block 2, range "D," Davisville	8 37
Briggs, D H—Fractional s w ¼ sec 26, t 10 n range 2 w, 52 acres	7 40
Bailey, J H—Lot 3, block 9, Winters	1 74
Buford, Sim—Lot 11, block 9, Winters	1 74
Blood, B F—Five acres in a square form in n w corner sec 34, t 9 n, r 1 e, and personal property	19 10
Bennett, R M—Frac'l e ½ sec 9, t 8 n, r 1 e, 322 acres; n w ½ sec 3, t 8 n, r 1 e, 162 acres, and personal prop	147 74
Barnes, Abram—Personal property	7 54
Buell, C P—Lot in Clarksburg, bounded w and n by Clark, e by Sac River, s by Moore, and personal property	4 49
Boggs, A L—Personal property	4 65
Bures, Richard—Lot in Cacheville, bounded n by Sac street, e by O'Brien, s by Elton, w by 5th street	3 82
Burr, L L—S ½ of s w ¼ sec 17, t 11 n, r 1 e, 78 acres; s ½ of s e ¼ sec 18, t 11 n, r 1 e, 76 acres; e ½ of n e ¼ sec 5, t 11 n, r 1 e, 80 acres, and personal property	87 12
Bingham, John D—N w ¼ sec 19, t 11 n, r 2 e, 160 acres, and personal property	56 08
Brown, John—Copy of Notice, Nov. 10, 1873—Know all men by this notice, that I, the undersigned, do hereby claim 400 feet of the ledge of cinnabar ore underneath this notice, and described as follows: Commencing at this Notice, which is the western boundary of our claim and also the eastern boundary of the New England claim, extending therefrom in an easterly direction to the western boundary of the Naum Keag claim, 400 feet to the same more or less, and also extending on either side of said ledge 300 feet, making total width 600 feet; and I do claim the said ledge together with all its dips, spurs and angles, within above described location, and situated about midway between the Manhattan and Reed Mine, and shall be called the New England Min'g Claim. Signed } J. W. EPLEY, } J. W. HALL.	37 00
F	
Fetterly, Annie—Lot 15, Elliott's Addition to Woodland	1 33
Ford, John—W ½ of n w ¼ of s e ¼ of n w ¼ of n w ¼ sec 32, t 10 n, r 2 e, and personal property	12 12
Files, James—S ½ of block 38, Washington, and personal property	8 05
Fowler, C V—A possessory claim lying in secs 11 and 14, t 10 n, r 3 w, 174 acres, and personal property	51 23
Freund F A—Lot 7, block 17, Madison, and personal property	4 32
Frank, Isaac—Lot 8, block 13, Winters, and personal property	8 89
Fox, C W—N e ¼ section 25, t 12 n, r 1 w, 160 acres; e ½ of s e ¼ sec 32, t 12 n, r 1 e, 80 acres; n ½ of s w ¼ and s ½ of s ½ of s w ¼ sec 33, t 12 n, r 1 e, 120 acres; all of sec 34, t 12 n, r 1 e, 640 acres; all of sec 35, t 12 n, r 1 e, 640 acres; e ½ and e ½ of n w ¼ sec 3, t 11 n, r 1 e, 400 acres; s e ¼ sec 11 t 11 n, r 1 e, 160 acres	175 69
G	
Goin, L—Personal property	3 99
Grue, A C—Personal property	5 99
Gordon, John—Lot 3, Gordon's subdivision of Rancho Canada de Capay, 400 acres, and personal property	72 51
Golay, John—Improvements on lot in Langville, bounded n by Main street, e by Clark, s by Aldrich, w by First street	2 16
Gunter, H G—N ½ of s e ¼ sec 6, t 10 n, r 1 e, 80 acres, and personal prop'y	13 78
Grayson, Chas—Personal property	8 96
H	
Hubbard, D C, Sr—Lot 1, block "A," Whitford and Ruggles' Addition to Woodland; lot in Woodland bounded n by Bates, e by lot 1, block "A," Whit. and Rug's Addition, s by Court st, w by Morris, and personal property	19 67
Hubbard, D C, Jr—Personal property	5 99
Hudson, D A—The s 90 feet of w 65 feet of lot 5, Morris' Addition to Woodland, and personal property	19 21
Henry, Wm—Personal property	19 00
Hayden, W S—Lot 16, block 3, range "F," Davisville	13 77
Hartigan, John—Lot 13, block 5, range "D," Davisville, and personal prop	4 74
Hill, Stephen—S e ¼ sec 15, t 8 n, r 1 w, 158 acres; fractional n ¼ sec 22, t 8 n, r 1 w, 197 acres; n ½ sec 21, t 8 n, r 1 w, except 2 acres in Masonic Cemetary, 318 acres	262 58
Hill, H A, F S, G W and J H—Lots 11 and 12 and part of lot 13 Rancho Rio de Los Putos, bounded n by grant line, e by Theo Winters, s by Putah creek, w by Scoggins and town of Winters, 322 acres, and personal property	243 07
Hamlin, Jno W—Lot 6, blk 10, Winters	10 14
Houk, Alice—Lot 2, block 13, Winters, and personal property	5 98
Heslop, John—Lot 5, block 15, Winters, and personal property; possessory claim lying west of lands of Nisson and Poorman, 160 acres	13 04
Hawkins, G B—Personal property	5 16
Hunt, H C—E ½ sec 13, t 9 n, r 2 e, 320 acres	21 73
Hogeboom, C J—Personal property	6 14
Hawk, Sam—Improvements on lands of David Megowan at Sutter Ferry, Yolo side, and ferry boat and personal property	7 22
Huston Bros—Lot 5, block 1, Blacks Station; s ½ of n w ¼, n e ¼ of n w ¼ and s w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 5, t 11 n, r 1 w, 159 acres, and personal property	174 01
Hayward, A—E ½ sec 1, t 12 n, r 1 w, 319 acres; n ½ of s e ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ sec 13, t 12 n, r 1 w, 560 acres; w ½ sec 6, t 12 n, r 1 e, 342 acres; w ½ sec 7, t 12 n, r 1 e, 342 acres; w ½ sec 18, t 12 n, r 1 e, 342 acres	158 53
Huber, Jake—S w ¼ sec 10, t 11 n, r 1 e, 160 acres, and personal property	37 58
J	
Johnson, Sallie C—Lots 25 and 26, block 13, Winters	5 07
Jacinto, Manuel—Part of S L S No 309, bounded n by Azevido, e by Sac River, s by Lee, w by Krull; 42 acres and personal property	20 65
Jacobs, E—N w ¼ sec 21, t 11 n, r 1 e, 150 acres; w ½ of s e ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ sec 13, t 11 n, r 1 w, 160 acres, and personal property	124 93
K	
Knox, F A—Lot in Woodland bounded n by Court street, e by School lot, s by Curry, w by Beach, and personal property	21 08
Kalbaugh, J W—Lot 20, Fabricius' Addition to Woodland	1 75
Kelley, Daniel—Lot 17, blk 13, Winters	1 75
Keefe, Thos—Lot 29, block 5, Winters, and personal property	23 14
Knappe, Geo—Personal property	7 48
Kennedy, Thos O—Possessory claim, 160 acres, and personal property	6 39
L	
Luckey, Jno W—Lots 2, 3 and 4, 12, 13 and 14 Elliott's Add'n to Woodland	8 80
Lockwood, Eliza A—N ½ lot 13, block 18, Washington	7 14
Lang, John A—Part of block "F," Arnold & Gillig's subdivision of the Rancho Cañada de Capay, bounded n by Cache creek, e by Langville and Aldrich, s by Hoppin, w by block "E" of said subdivision, 320 acres; lot in Langville bounded n by Cache creek, e by Levy and Viers and Gwinn, s by Main street, w by a street, and personal prop	82 80
Levy, Wolf—Part of Rancho Cañada de Capay, bounded n by Schardin, e by Grant line, s by Lauener, w by Cache creek, 200 acres; s ½ of s e ¼, n w ¼ of s e ¼, and s ½ of s w ¼ sec 30, t 11 n, r 2 w, 189 acres; n w ¼, w ½ of n e ¼, n e ¼ of n e ¼, and w ½ of s e ¼ sec 31, t 11 n, r 2 w, 339 acres	27 97
Lovell, J H—Improvements on lot in Langville bounded n by Main st, e by Lewis, s by Lang, w by Parker, and personal property	10 53
Lauener, Peter—Block "F," Arnold & Gillig's subdivision of Rancho Cañada de Capay bounded n by Henry and Cache creek, e by Cache creek, s by n line of Arnold & Gillig's subdivision of said rancho and Cross; w by Cross, 104 acres, and personal property	128 89
Lamb, O W—Personal property	3 99
Lettner, S H—Personal property	19 45
Livermore, C E—W ½ of s w ¼, and n w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 31, t 11 n, r 4 w—120 acres	4 48
Lewis, Joseph H—Personal property	6 80
M	
McIntosh, Alex—Lots 5, 7 and 8, block 40, Washington	1 74
McDowell, Wm J—Block 17, Washington	16 77
Methodist Church, Madison—Lots 31 and 32, block 14, Madison	15 02
McKenna, J J—Personal property	5 97
Mansfield, Thomas—Lot 1, block 10, Winters; lot 11, block 13, Winters; and personal property	202 56
Murray, Joseph—Lots 4 and 5, block 13, Winters, and personal property	11 80
Maxwell, John—Lot in Cox's Addition to Winters, bounded n by Hall, e by Dearing and Seely, s by Co road, Seely and Roberts, w by Roberts and Lydia Seely	5 48
McClory, Andrew—W ½ sec 8, t 8 n, r 1 e, 320 acres; fractional n w ¼ sec 17, t 8 n, r 1 e, 35 acres; the e 83 acres of fractional e ½ sec 7, t 8 n, r 1 e; fractional n e ¼ sec 18, t 8 n, r 1 e, 8 acres, and personal property	170 64
Marvin, H E—Fractional e ½ sec 8, t 8 n, r 1 e, 280 acres, and personal prop	138 87
McKinney, J H—N e ¼ sec 5, t 7 n, r 3 e, 140 acres, and personal property	40 90
Mastin, S G—N w ¼ sec 18, t 7 n, r 3 e, 161 acres	5 84
Moore, Jas—Lot in Clarksburg bounded w and n by Clark, e by Sacramento River, s by Buell	2 58
Mayo, Hugh—Part of Rancho Rio de Jesus Maria bounded n and e by Griffith, s by Sac street extension, w by Early	5 14

	Am't of Tax and Costs.
N	
Naylor, W H—Lots 8 and 9, block 10, Woodland	9 92
Neff, Jacob C—Lot 11, Welch's Addition to Woodland, and personal property	16 92
Nurse, M C—Lot in Langville bounded n by Main street, e and s by Aldrich, w by a street, and personal property	10 70
Nurse, M A—The n 125 acres of w ½ of block J, Arnold & Gillig's subdivision of Rancho Canada de Capay, and personal property	35 44
Nurse, Mrs N M—Part of block I, Arnold & Gillig's subdivision of Rancho Cannda de Capay, and known as the Capay Hotel, in Dog Town	6 31
O	
Oliver, Jno A—Personal property	22 83
Ortego, Juan Maria—Lot in Winters bounded n by Humphrey, e by Scoggins, s by Scoggins, w by a street	5 07
P	
Powers, Warren—Lot in Woodland bounded n by Perry and Fiske, e by H

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, February 6, 1879.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Deeds Recorded.

Real estate transactions for the month of January, 1879, as shown by the books of the County Recorder:

George Wise and Abby Wise to Hugo Frommelt. Town lot in Washington. Consideration, $600.

Wadsworth Hodgdon to Hugo Fromlett. Lot in the town of Washington. Consideration, $100.

Frank Kuidelt to Joseph Keller. N e qr of the n e qr sec 17, e hf of s e qr and s w qr of s e qr of sec 8, t 11 n, r 3 w. Consideration, $275.

George F. Wilson to Charles Simpson. Lot in Washington. Consideration, $1200.

Richard L. Kirkham and wife to Sarilda E. Nagley. Lot 4 in the s w qr of sec 27, and the n hf of the s e qr of sec 34, in t 10 n, r 2 w. Consideration, $4,400.

W. J. Clark to Catherine Clark. The s hf of the s w qr and the s w qr of the s e qr sec 18, t 11 n, r 2 e, 121 acres. Consideration, love and affection and one dollar.

W. J. Clark to Jennie Burgoyne. S e qr of sec 17, t 12 n, r 2 w. Consideration, love and affection and one dollar.

H. M. LaRue and R. and T. Hext to Yolo county. Right of way for road purposes.

Sarah Smith to S. N. Mering. N e qr sec 30, t 11 n, r 2 w, 160 acres. Consideration, $300.

Wm. Wishart to C. E. Greene. Lot 14, block 4, range D, in the town of Davisville. Consideration, $75.

John. B. Stoffle to Mary Stoffle. Lot 8, in Frost's Addition to the town of Woodland. Consideration, $1.

J. D. Campbell to H. B. Johnson. Three hundred acres off the west side of the 236 90-100 acre tract belonging to the estate of W. J. Campbell. Consideration, $1. Curative deed.

J. P. Grafton to Yolo County. Right of way for public road.

W. O. B. Gwinn to John Wolfrom. Lots 6 and 7, block 5, in the town of Knights Landing. $500.

Geo. D. Fiske, and Elizabeth C. Fiske to George Loring. Lot in Woodland. Consideration, $1250.

R. H. Newton to Mrs. Ellen Greene. Lot 5, block A, Frost & Ruggles' Addition to the town of Woodland. Consideration, $60.

C. S. Frost and H. B. Wood to J. D. Stephens. Part of lot 6, in block 1, Woodland. Consideration, $2300.

Robert Terrill and W. S. Williams to M. Gardner. Lot 8, in block 2, range E, in the town of Davisville. Consideration, $1500.

Assignment of John A. Abbey for the benefit of his creditors. All that part of the Rancho Rio de Los Putos, owned by Assignor, which is exempt from taxation.

E. F. Bane to Patrick Finnegan. Lot 14, Block 2 range D in the town of Davisville, $400.

Louis Provost, to Peter Montonsboult. Lot 10, block 3, and Lot 1 in block 4, in the town of Knights Landing, $700.

Peter Montonsboult to John Plummer. Lot 1, block 4, in the town of Knights Landing, $200.

Charles Charmack to W. Levy and R. C. Anderson. S w qr sec 27, t 12 n, r 3 w, 160 acres, $300.

J. S. Capps to Daria Labree and Leon Lober. Mining claim lying west of the Manhattan Quicksilver Mine, $750.

Robert Terrill to Williams & Co. All of Lot 4 except 19 feet north and south fronting on Olive street by 90 feet east and west on the south side of same lot; 10 feet east and west by 50 feet north and south on the west end of Lot No. 8; 7½ feet east and west by 50 feet north and south on the east end of lots 14 and 15, block No. 2, range E, in the town of Davisville. Consideration $1,500.

B. H. Hoag to Annie M. Hoag. Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, Block 7, in the town of Washington. Love and affection and $1.

P. C. Fenner to Thomas L. Baird. S e qr sec 22 township 11 n, r 2 e, and e hf of s w qr of sec 22, same township and range, and n hf of n w qr sec 27 of same township and range. Consideration $15,000.

Usual Sheilhammer to Robert A. Grant and wife. Lots Nos. 2, 3, 6 and 7, in Nathan Elliott's Southern Addition to the town of Woodland. Consideration $1,050.

Probate Court—Bush, J.

Estate of Jesse Goodson, deceased. Application of S. L. Monday, Public Administrator, for letters of administration. Granted.

Estate of J. D. D. Marrion, deceased. Application to remove R. P. Davidson, administrator, heard and denied.

Estate of B. S. Dennis, deceased. Application for order for sale of real estate. Granted.

Estate of Luke Rodgers, deceased. Application of Public Administrator for letters. Set for hearing Feb. 8th, at 1 P.M.

Estate of Noble Clark, deceased. Executor directed to sell the hay, grain, poultry and hogs at private sale, and all other personal property at public sale, after 10 days notice.

Estate of Frances Leifreid et als, minors. The annual account of R. H. Newton, guardian, settled and allowed.

Estate of John Henry Strippel, deceased. Will admitted to probate, and Jacob Griesel and J. H. Oeste appointed Executors, and Robt. Terrill, F. G. Crawford and W. H. Marden Appraisers.

Madame Rentz's Minstrels.

As will be seen by the advertisement, this excellent troupe propose to favor Woodland with a visit next Friday night. The company is composed of twenty-two artists, and are spoken of very favorably by the press wherever they have exhibited. For fear the impression may become general that the performances are of a lewd and vulgar character and unfit for ladies to attend, we reproduce the following from the Sacramento *Bee* of Jan. 31st: "A house crowded in every part greeted the Madame Rentz's Female Minstrels last night. The name of the company is such as to raise the suspicion in the minds of the ladies that it is nothing but an undress parade of pretty women and that vulgarity is the reigning spice throughout. That was probably the reason why, in a house filled to overflowing from pit to dome, there were but seventeen ladies to be seen. Their fears were ill grounded, however, for there is nothing vulgar in the performance. Taken throughout, the performance is one worthy of patronage."

The Ellis Band Benefit.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—In yesterday morning's issue of the Daily I noticed your item referring to the benefit proposed to be extended to the Ellis Band. It appears to me that it would be much more satisfactory to our people if Mr. Ellis would take the direct management of the entertainment. I am certain that the Band has so far secured the good will and wishes of the community that any of our musicians would respond without hesitancy to its call for assistance. Would it not also be better for the Band to choose its own time for giving the concert? They need not decline the opportunity to perform at Dixon on the 22nd. Any time they may choose for their entertainment here will insure a full house.

A FRIEND OF THE BAND.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., Feb. 3d, 1879:

Anderson, Frank A	Goven, Henry
Baker, E H	Houser, J S
Chapman, G W	Sherrell, R H
Finley, J B (2)	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised. L. WALKER, P. M.

The M. E. Church.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Some time since the Pastor and the Official Board of the M. E. Church in Woodland determined to renovate and improve the interior of their house of worship. Accordingly they set about it, and when it was reopened last Sunday, we hardly knew the place. Ante rooms had been petitioned off at the entrance; the walls whitened; the wood-work painted; the entire Church reseated; all the aisles beautifully carpeted, and many other little adornments had been added for the comfort and convenience of the audience and Sunday School. It was all done under the superintendence of the Pastor, Rev. E. M. Stuart, to whom much credit is due. The carpenters, plasterers and painters seem to have determined that the work should be well done, and now it is as neat, comfortable and convenient a little Church as there is in town.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is rather a long preface, but I will make the sequel shorter. On Sunday morning the Church was well filled, and after an excellent sermon by Rev. F. F. Jewell, of San Francisco, a statement was read the audience, showing the cost of the improvements made to be about $250, and asked those who were willing to help pay it to say so. In just fifteen minutes over $300 was subscribed—enough to pay for all that had been done, and to enable the Committee to further beautify the house and grounds. This, in view of the hard times, I think was well done; and it is to thank the good people of Woodland and vicinity for their prompt and generous assistance that I ask your indulgence. And permit me to add that I have never known the people of Woodland and vicinity to fail in response to any call for aid by any social, benevolent, moral or religious enterprise which they deemed worthy. Respectfully, **

Sacramento Items.

[From Mondays' Bee.]

The largest amount of coin paid into the State Treasury from that source for some time was that by D. B. Woolf, Clerk of the Supreme Court, who turned in last Saturday, $1,191.85.

On Saturday the steamer Princess, lying up on the Washington side of the river, was sold under an execution by the United States Marshal. The sum realized was $500, the purchasers being J. W. Coffin and C. J. Henry, the parties in whose favor the attachment was issued.

The *Chronicle* calls Governor Stanford's collection of blooded horses at his farm at Palo Alto the finest in the country. There are sheds and stables to the extent of a mile. He has three hundred thoroughbreds, which are worth over $200,000.

The Rentz's Female Minstrels took their departure this morning for Stockton, where they will play for two nights. The company played to immense houses on Saturday and Sunday nights in this city and gave good entertainments on each occasion.

It seems likely that the present contractor at the Folsom Branch Prison will have no better luck in his undertaking than had his predecessor, Miles. On Saturday the men struck again, after having waited in vain a considerable time for their wages, and the work is at a standstill.

Yesterday morning two boys, named David Hubert and Willie Nesbitt, started out to go up the river on a hunting trip in a small duck boat. The steamer Varuna came along, towing a barge, and to the latter the boys made fast, in order that they might get towed up. When opposite the foot of N street the duck boat filled with water and capsized, the swell caused by the steamer's wheel washing into it. Both boys struggled in the water for a time and Nesbit was fortunate enough to get hold of the rudder of the barge, from which he climbed on deck. Hubert, however, though said to be a good swimmer was drowned on account of his coat getting over his head.

A Card from Judge Sibley.

WOODLAND, Feb. 3d, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I find an item in your issue of Feb. 3d reflecting on me in the discharge of my duties as Justice of the Peace of Cache Creek Township, which I consider unjust and uncalled for. The facts in the case are simply as follows: The District Attorney, Mr. Garoutte, presented in this Court a complaint against one Louis, a Chinaman, sworn to by one J. Summers, charging the Chinaman with robbery, which complaint was filed by me Jan. 27th, and warrant issued. The Chinaman was arrested on the 30th of the same month. The District Attorney appeared in Court and asked that the case be dismissed and the prisoner discharged on the ground that he had made due inquiry and was perfectly satisfied that sufficient testimony could not be found to warrant the holding of defendant to answer before the Grand Jury; which motion was granted by the Court, as the Court had a right to do under the Statue. This order was made upon the motion alone, without any other consideration. If defendant agreed to pay Summers the money he honestly owed him, I see nothing wrong about it, or if he voluntarily, on settlement with Summers, paid the costs which otherwise the county would have to pay, I see nothing wrong about that; but the paying of the money I know nothing about, and it had nothing to do with my dismissing the case.

P. H. SIBLEY, J. P.

District Court Proceedings.

JANUARY 30th, 1879.

Court met pursuant to adjournment, S. C. Denson presiding.

Bynum & Haight vs. Spence & Boulton.—Defendant's motion for nonsuit granted, and twenty days stay of proceedings in addition to time allowed by law granted.

Wm. G. Murphy vs. Carey Barney.—Motion for new trial overruled, and twenty days stay of proceedings in addition to the time allowed by law, granted.

JAN. 31st. R. P. Stewart vs. Carey Barney.—Jury find verdict for Plaintiff in the sum of $2,819.

S. Cameron vs. Carey Barney.—Jury impannelled and case passed over until Monday, Feb. 3d, at one o'clock P.M.

Court adjourned till Monday, at one P.M.

"A Symposium."

The "Nineteenth Century" and the "North American Review" are not to have a monopoly of the symposium. The Publishers of *Scribner* announce that the February number will contain "A Symposium on the Chinese Question," including dialect reports, by A. A. Hayes, Jr., of interviews with such distinguished and representative men as Ah Lee of Cherry street, Mons. Alphonse de la Fontaine, of (South) Fifth avenue, Herr Isaac Rosenthal, Hon. Phelim McFinnegan, of the Street Cleaning Bureau, Hon. Gerard Montague, late of England, and Judge Elakim Pillsbury, of Whisky Gulch, Montana Territory.

Oranges in Yolo.

On some of the older ranches in this county oranges have been successfully cultivated for many years. Several persons in Woodland now have trees in bearing, among the finest of which are those of W. W. Brownell. We have had the pleasure of eating an orange from one of these. It was large, sweet and fine flavored. Our people are taking more interest every year in orange culture. Even the severe frosts of this winter have not affected the trees.

A fine lot of Brussells Carpet just received at the Farmers' & Mechanics' Store.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Judge Denson looks as if a fortnight's rest would do him good.

New good at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.

Charley Jones made the closing speech for the prosecution in the Connor murder case.

We have "dropped" on the *Mail* man's candidate for Assessor. He isn't a Republican, either.

Our champion talker has been invisible for a day or two. District Attorney Murphy, of Marysville, is in town.

E. K. Kelley was admitted to practice in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District upon examination Wednesday evening.

As will be seen elsewhere, our townsman R. H. Newton, was elected a Director of the State Agricultural Society for the long term.

W. H. Welch took his departure the other day for Butte county where he has large farming interests. He will be absent several weeks.

A young lady by the name of Alice O'Connor was accidentally shot at Red Bluff last Sunday, and died from the effects of the wound Tuesday afternoon.

The speech of Hon. John Lambert in defence of Thomas Connor was one of the finest efforts we have listened to for a long time. It was forcible, consistent, eloquent.

M. E. CHURCH—E. M. Stuart Pastor.—Services every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sunday School, at 3 P.M. Class Meeting at M. Prayer Meeting, Thursday, at 7 P.M.

A huge mutton is on exhibition at Frazer & Co's market on Main street. Dressed, he weighs 138 pounds. Of course there are larger sheep, but we seldom see one so heavy as this.

County Treasurer Kean settled with the State Tuesday, January 24th, paying into the State Treasury the sum of $72,613.22. Nearly one-third of this was in swamp land warrants.

Tramps are infesting the town of Red Bluff. They stop citizens on the streets and beg for money. A rigorous enforcement of the Vagrant Act would serve to abate the nuisance, we opine.

As will be seen by their card, F. S. Freeman & Co. will still continue in the hardware business at Woodland, and in the general merchandise business at Capay. Grain and wool buying a speciality.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Amos Gable and John Byrns have associated themselves with the Huscroft brothers in the butcher business at this place. They will erect slaughter houses, and are going into the business with the evident intention to stay.

Will the Town authorities fix the sidewalk on First street, leading south from the Bank building, and thereby relieve the mind of the *Mail* man of a vast weight? A few loads of gravel is all that is needed to make the necessary improvement.

The former employes of F. S. Freeman & Co., of the Pioneer Store, will be retained by the new firm in their respective positions. This is as it should be, as it would be difficult to select more competent or deserving men to fill their places.

George Abbey, of Madison, probable candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket next fall, is in town on official business. George is Constable for Madison township, makes a good officer, and is deserving of something better at the hands of his party.

The case of Bynum & Haight vs. Spence & Boulton occupied the time of the District Court a whole day. A jury was sworn in and the testimony of a number of witnesses taken when, upon motion of defendants' counsel, the case was thrown out of Court.

E. J. Haight is on a visit to his friends at Woodland. He is making his home in Ventura county at present, and speaks very highly of the climatic and other advantages of that locality. Nearly 500 tons of honey were shipped from there last year, and the oil wells are becoming a marked feature of the county. Mr. Haight will remain among us a few days.

At a meeting of Chrysopolis Lodge I. O. G. T., held at their Hall in Woodland on Wednesday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: R. A. Grant, W. C. T.; Miss Mary Kean, W. V. T.; Hayden Hayes, W. Sec.; Geo. Alford, W. F. S.; Miss Millie Robinson, W. T.; Will Greene, W. M.; Russell Curry, W. I. G.; Miss Ella Porter, W. O. G.

To fall backward out of a spring wagon and a light on your head in a mud hole is not a very pleasant experience, yet it occurred to a young man in front of our office Friday afternoon. As he got up and climbed back into the wagon, we could hear faint mutterings, but failed to catch the exact words. Probably returning thanks that he did not break his neck.

After a war of words between a couple of Woodland bloods yesterday, it was agreed to appeal to the code of honor for a settlement of their differences. But when the smaller of the two had gone and "heeled" himself the other concluded he had a better thing in a rough and tumble, and declined to adjourn to the duelling ground. The matter remains unsettled as yet.

The *Mail* expresses astonishment at seeing the name of J. M. Rhodes, member of the Convention from Yolo, recorded among the noes on the proposition to strike out the Fawcett press-gag provision. This is rather singular, considering that on all other propositions of any importance the name of our Delegate has been found on the right side. Will Mr. Rhodes explain?

The jury in the Connor murder case, after being closeted for eighteen hours, agreed upon a verdict of murder in the second degree Among the many whom we have heard comment upon the verdict, a majority express approval. Some, however, think Connor ought to be hung, while a very few say he ought to have been acquitted. Friday, Feb. 7th, at 2 P.M., is the time set for passing sentence.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hesperian College, held Friday afternoon, Miss Lassley, recently from Missouri, was elected Music Teacher for the College, her labors to commence at the beginning of the next term. This action would seem to be rather premature on the part of the Board, as it establishes thereby a precedent which may, in the future, be detrimental to the interests of the institution.

After a stormy meeting held at Sacramento on the 28th ult., the following officers of the State Agricultural Society were elected for the ensuing term: President, H. M. LaRue, of Sacramento; Directors for the long term, Hancock of Sutter, Newton of Yolo, and Rose of Los Angeles; for short term, Jones of Santa Clara. During the nominations and balloting the wildest excitement prevailed, the gavel of the presiding officer having no effect in quelling the uproar. As soon as the results of the balloting were made known, however, all disturbance ceased, and good humor prevailed, general satisfaction over the selections made being expressed. The Directors then organized, and elected G. W. Gilbert, Secretary, and L. A. Upson, Treasurer of the Society.

Othello Lodge, K. of P., of Dixon, dedicated their new hall at that place January 29th. Quite a number from Woodland, among whom were several ladies, were in attendance. They report a splendid time. The dedication exercises passed off very pleasantly, the ceremony being impressive, and quite novel to most of the visitors present. During the evening a grand ball, under the auspices of Othello Lodge, was given, and what with music, feasting and dancing, a very enjoyable time was experienced by all. The Woodland party arrived home on the noon train yesterday, and expressed themselves well pleased with their visit to Dixon.

Edward Selna, an insane Italian, was taken to the Asylum at Napa by officer Huston one day last week.

Some of the "ins" around the Court House are getting mighty friendly of late. Wonder what in the world is up.

Town Trustee Schluer is blessed with the most extensive cheek of any man in Woodland. Toothache is the cause of it.

We anticipate a slashing edition of the *Mail* this week. Let us alone, brother Wag, and we'll not bother *you* till election time, at any rate.

Ed. E. Perkins was in town Friday with a very "clerical" look on his benevolent phiz. He thinks it too soon to talk about political matters.

We desire to call special attention to the fact that the Rentz Minstrel troupe is entirely free from all vulgar allusions, or lewdness in any form.

John Tackney has just received from Cincinnati a new safe of the manufacture of Mosler, Bahmann & Co., to be used at the Capital Hotel.

King, the photographer, contemplates taking a trip to Dunnigans soon. We recommend him to the people of that locality as an artist, among the first on the list.

We had a call from Judge Oneal, of Davisville, Friday. Also from George Parker, of Langville, on the same day. Also from our friend Dutton, of Hungry Hollow.

Owing to the enterprise of our worthy newsman, Mr. Berg, the Sunday San Francisco dailies are received at this place on time. This is a great convenience, there being no Sunday trains to or from Woodland.

A great many persons on Sunday aired themselves on the elevated promenade provided for the purpose on top of the Court House, from whence a fine view is obtained for miles around in every direction.

The *Chico Evening Record* has completed its second year and entered upon its fifth volume. The *Record* is a first-class little daily, and we wish it the best success for the future.

For the benefit of those ladies who have been raving for some days about Judge Denson, we will state that he is a married man, with three children, two girls and a boy.

In the case of Keith vs. Parker, tried before Judge Sibley, Friday, Judgment was rendered for defendant. Keith sued for $13, being the amount due him for wages, as alleged in the complaint.

Miss Genoa Lawson, teacher in one of the departments of the public school, is quite sick and unable to attend to her duties as teacher. Miss Mary Prather has taken her place temporarily.

Our town is afflicted with quite a number of what might be termed "commercial tramps," generally known as drummers. They all wear big coats and diamond pins, and the girls fall in love with them at first sight.

Mr. Peek, of the Water Works, is rebuilding his large wind mill, which was demolished by a gale some weeks ago. The mill is a great saving in raising water, and Mr. Peek finds it indispensable on the score of economy.

Up in Colusa, when they want to have a little target practice, they "set her up" against the powder house and blaze away with a sang frold that would make the foreman in a nitro glycerine factory green with envy.

King has favored us with a photograph of the bank building and also of the Capital Hotel, recently taken. They are very accurate and show a high proficiency on the part of the artist. King don't brag much when he says he's "boss."

The meeting of the Ladies' Relief Society held at the Reading Rooms of the Woodland Library Association Monday afternoon, was well attended. We are glad to see so much interest manifested in the relief of the poor. It is a credit to our town.

Will the ladies of the Woodland Library Association fix a letter and paper box at the entrance to their reading rooms? It is something much needed, and would serve to prevent a number of gentlemen from getting the latest news without paying for it.

John E. Maltby has received several varieties of a beautiful flowering plant, known to floriculturists as Coleus. These he will set out in favorable parts of the court yard as soon as the danger from frosts shall have passed. They will add greatly to the attractions of our county park.

Following are the marriages in Yolo county for the month of January. Joseph Barsalan to Susan D. Weaver, Jan. 4th; Charles Jensen to Isabel Bierer, Jan. 4th; M. H. Torence to Mrs. Esther McCarthy, Jan. 6th; Charles F. Elliot to Sarah G. Harlan, Jan. 10th; Carleton Ruggles to Ida M. Dillon, Jan. 27th.

Judge Sibley published a card on Tuesday relating to an item which appeared in our issue of Monday. We got the item as published, from Constable Morgan, of Davisville, and he still avers that the statements made are substantially true. If not, then we are sorry, as we do not wish to do anyone an injustice.

Our good-looking and accommodating young friend, Morris Michael, of the San Francisco Auction Store, took the train for Colusa yesterday. He goes up to exchange places with M. F. Gratz, who will assume the head clerkship in the store at this place. We wish Morris a pleasant sojourn among the Colusaites.

The new firm of Byrns, Gable & Co. commenced business Monday. They intend to remain in the business permanently, and solicit a share of the patronage of the meat consumers of this locality. John Huscroft, so well known here, will continue behind the block as usual. We bespeak for the new firm a liberal share of trade in their line.

The Willows Quadrille Band have got out posters announcing a grand sheet and pillow-case party to be given at Central Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 13th. This band is rapidly gaining in popularity with lovers of the terpsichorean art, and deservedly so, too, as they furnish first-class dancing music. We hope to see their party well attended.

We are informed there is a confidence woman in town. She styles herself Madam Duret, and claims to be a music teacher, an actress and an artist in several other professions. Her game is to call on gentlemen at their places of business or at private houses, and apply for a position in some one of her multitudinous vocations, and in case of refusal will ask for the loan of a small sum—$2 being her favorite figure. In case this is refused she will fall to fifty cents, and frequently gets off with the donation of a quarter. She has plenty of money and is not an object of charity. Look out for her.

Upon invitation some thirty or forty persons assembled at the Congregational Church Monday night to consider the matter of getting up a public musical entertainment in the near future in Woodland, to consist of the celebrated Cantata of Queen Esther, never yet rendered in Woodland. No definite determination was arrived at, but another meeting is soon to be held, when the question will be determined, and we shall give the result. Such a treat as "Queen Esther" would afford could not fail to be well patronized in Woodland, and we hope the next meeting will decide affirmatively.

Wm. Dresbach, of the firm of Dresbach & Co., recently doing business at Chico, Davisville and San Francisco, as wheat buyers and shippers, on Monday filed in the Clerk's office of Yolo county, his petition in insolvency, which sets forth his liabilities as being $1,014,907.98, and his assetts, face value, $600,441.37; estimated actual value, $408,423.90. The petition enumerates losses as follows: In 1875-6, lost in wheat about $400,000; in 1877-8, bad debts and failure of debtors, about $450,000; in 1877-8, lost by failure of crops and wheat shipments, $200,000; in 1878, lost by charters of ships to arrive, $175,000; interest paid since 1876, $200,000.

Our duck hunters have been out in force for several days past.

R. H. Beamer, County Assessor, who had been to San Francisco on business for a few days, returned Monday night.

Mr. Jackson Wilcoxson passed through Woodland by railroad Tuesday, on a trip to Williams, Colusa county.

Under Sheriff Maltby is fearful the north wind will go hard with the choice shrubs he recently had planted in the Court yard.

Feed for stock is very scarce hereabout at this time and cattle and sheep will suffer seriously unless there is an improvement soon.

Our dispatches mention more rain in the Southern counties on Monday, which we hope will reach this part of the State before long.

Since the publication of the delinquent list last week, several tax-payers whose names appeared thereon have come forward and settled with the county.

Has your son been a good boy? You want to present him with a good cheap Silver Watch. Send to Uncle Harris, 221 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Our old friend J. G. Bibb, the blind violinist, has returned to Woodland again, and pleases the boys and the unemployed with his choice violin music.

At 7 o'clock Tuesday evening the Jury in the case of Cameron vs. Carey Barney, Sheriff, rendered a verdict for plaintiff for return of the under attachment or the payment of $1,250.

We sadly miss the finished editorials and columns of crisp, readable local news furnished weekly by the Winters *Advocate*, that office being still in the keeping of a Deputy Sheriff.

We had a pleasant call from W. E. Cole, mine host of the Madison Hotel yesterday. Mr. Cole was formerly an employe of this office and has not yet forgotten the secrets of the magic art.

Latest style French and American prints just received at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.

All along Putah Creek, from Winters to Davisville, the prospect for average crops this season is good. On the summer-fallowed land the grain is beginning to show up nobly, while the late sown is in good condition as yet.

Clerks are busy at the Pioneer Store marking down the old Freeman stock of goods, which will be sold at the lowest figures to make room for the new spring stock. Give Nickelsburg a call before the present stock is cleared off.

We are happy to note that several of our citizens who swore off playing pedro and other games for cigars, etc, on the advent of the new year, have thus far remained firm to their promises. A very few have broken over, but the majority still hold out.

A man who filed an oath with a Justice of the Peace in Yolo county less than a year ago that he would not touch a drop of intoxicating liquors for three years, was arrested in Woodland night before last on a charge of drunkenness, and locked up over night.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: I take pleasure in informing you that the amount of Delinquent Tax for 1878-9, now unpaid, is reduced to the small amount of $5,452. I hope by the day of sale that most of the above will be paid.

Respectfully yours, A. C. KEAN.

A party consisting of W. W. Brownell, A. J. Hall and G. J. Cole, returned from a hunting trip yesterday during the tearing north wind, looking blue and disconsolate. The only sign of game discoverable was a pair of antlers from a buck that had been killed a year or two at least. Better luck next time, gentlemen.

A regular meeting of the fire company was held at the Town Hall Tuesday night. Several fines were imposed upon delinquent members, a report from the Finance Committee was submitted, and other business transacted. It was decided to take the engine out and make another test of the well near the Tackney House on Saturday next at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. L. B. Mizner and several other ladies publish an open letter to Governor Stanford requesting him to name the monster ferry boat, which is to ply between Benicia and Martinez, "Benicia." One reason advanced for making the request is that it is a lady's name, and is borne by the venerable wife of General Vallejo, in honor of whom the town of Benicia was named, in 1847, by the President of the first California Constitutional Convention.

J. F. Demaree was arrested on suspicion of insanity last Wednesday, but after examination was discharged. Thursday he went to Davisville, and in the evening took two ounces of laudanum at one dose, with the evident intention of committing suicide. Dr. Gardner was called and applied the stomach pump so effectively as to remove the poison and save the man's life. The next day the son and daughter of the would-be suicide came and took him to his home, four miles west of Winters.

One of our exchanges, in speaking of Madam Rentz's Female Minstrels, says: "Manager Leavitt may pride himself upon the extent, excellence and completeness of his new organization. In addition to its standard artists, those engaged in London by Mr. Leavitt will rank among the most artistic vocalists and actresses in this country. Miss Sara Nelson, Miss Kate Raynham, Miss Marie Pascoe, Miss Florrie Plimsoll and Miss Emily Hudspeth have all won fame in England for their beauty and talent."

Pursuant to the call of the Secretary of the Republican County Central Committee, quite a number of the faithful met at the Court Room Friday evening, "for the purpose of organizing a Club to assist in maintaining the principles of the Republican party," as the worthy Secretary had it. The meeting was called to order by John E. Maltby, and J. J. Reindollar was chosen Secretary pro tem. After Committees upon organization had been appointed the meeting adjourned till Monday evening, Feb. 10th, 1879.

Not long since a man by the name of Summers, a resident of Davisville, applied to Judge Sibley, of this place, for a warrapt for the arrest of a Chinaman on a charge of robbery. The Chinaman was duly arrested and thrown into jail. Subsequently he was released from custody upon the payment of a small sum to Summers, and the costs in the case. There was no examination, no trial, no evidence adduced as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and the question very properly comes in, what right had the Justice to discharge the prisoner under the circumstances? Robbery is a grave offense, and as the Chinaman was arrested on the sworn statement of a competent witness, why was not a preliminary examination held?

In the forenoon, Sunday, at the First Congregational Church, Rev. Th. Beaizley preached a sermon specially adapted to children. In the evening he delivered a very interesting lecture on "Religion with all the Modern Improvements." At the Christian Chapel Elder B. C. Lawson conducted the services. He delivered a very interesting discourse. Services were held at the Methodist Church in the forenoon and evening, for the first time in two or three weeks, as the Church building has been undergoing repairs during that time. Rev. F. F. Jewell, of San Jose, held forth to a large congregation. The usual morning services were held at the Catholic Church. Rev. T. J. Prior, of the Baptist denomination held services at 11 o'clock in Washington Hall.

How We Do It.

The profit on a suit of clothes, at our prices, is small; but as we buy and sell for cash we have a great advantage over the long credit dealers, and can afford to give more for the money. We keep no ready-made stock, but make everything to measure. Send for samples, prices and rules for self measurement, if our agents have not visited your section yet. Pacific Outfitting Company, No. 11 Geary Street, San Francisco.

Chambers' Cyclopedia of English Lit. erature.

Volume 1 of the new and beautiful edition of this excellent work, just issued by the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York, embraces the history of our literature from the earliest period to the times of Queen Elizabeth, with lives of all noted authors, and choice specimens from the writings of each. All who are interested in the higher class of literature will welcome this new edition with its clear type and handy form, and all who have been longing for the era of cheap books, will be more than satisfied with its wonderfully low price. The entire work, in eight volumes, numbering over 3,200 pages, is offered, delivered free of expense, to those who subscribe in February, in paper binding, for $2.25; cloth, $3.25; or half morocco, gilt top, $4.75. Specimen pages, showing size, style, type and paper of the entire work, and giving full particulars, including inducements to clubs, will be sent free on request. To those who would like to examine it, volume one, which is complete in itself, containing 416 pages, will be sent, postpaid, for nominal prices: In paper, 28 cents; cloth, 35 cents; half-morocco, gilt top, 50 cents. Purchasers have the option of getting the other seven volumes by paying at any time the remainder of the regular subscription price. The publishers sell only to subscribers direct, instead of giving to dealers and agents the usual 50 or 60 per cent. discount to sell for them, which accounts for the remarkably low prices.

School Report.

Following is the report of Prairie District School for the month of January:

Number enrolled, girls, 19; boys, 18; total, 37. Boys who lost no time during the month, Wm. Black, Elcho Fowle, Callie Black, Charlie Clausen; girls, Effie Jennings, Emma Clausen. Average attendance, 27. The following is their standing for the month:

FIRST DIVISION, FIRST GRADE.

Laura Cassilis, 96; Jennie Root, 95; Celia Dill, 94; Ella Ridley, 95.

SECOND DIVISION, FIRST GRADE.

Wm. Black, 96; Ed. Gaddis, 94; Elcho Fowle, 95; E. Blodgett, 90; Georgia Glasscock, 97; Bertha Gaddis, 98; Agnes Cassilis, 98; Frank Hulburt, 93; Effie Jennings, 98.

LOWER GRADES.

Emma Dill, 100; Emma Clausen, 97; Ione Root, 98; Minotte Young, 90; Lizzie Mills, 94; Callie Black, 92; Nora Root, 94; Davy Long, 80; Fred Dill, 85.

L. M. SHUCK, Teacher.

A New Literary Magazine.

The Dollar Magazine of current foreign literature is announced by the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York, the first number to appear January 15th. It will be similar in character to the well known *Littell's Living Age* and *Eclectic Magazine*, containing, in a year's numbers, about one-third as much matter as the former, and four-fifths as much as the latter. Monthly, 128 pages, $1.00 a year. Specimen number sent for six cents postage.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, Jan. 31st, by S. J. Wright, Justice of the Peace, Professor Richard Schneider, of Woodland, Yolo County, Cal., to Mrs. Henrietta Benmerly, of Yolo County.

DIED.

At the residence of Edward Knight, on the 31st of January, 1879, Wm. Key, aged about 50 years.

Deceased was born in Quarrington, England. Came to California eight years ago last Fall, and has resided near Cacheville most of the time. He was well known as Billy Key. The writer has been intimately acquainted with him since he has been in this State.

I cannot say anything in regard to his religious belief, but can say that in his dealings with his fellow-man he was very honorable and honest to a fraction, and as far as manhood was concerned, Mr. Key was a gentleman. Made use of no bad language himself; had a great contempt for profane men, and dispised little, sharp tricks that men sometimes resort to. He was always kind and considerate to the unfortunate, and often gave them shelter in his cabin.

There are a number here who knew him in England (with whom I am well acquainted,) and they all speak well and have great respect for him.

Sometime last summer the writer was traveling with deceased for several days, and learned more of him in those few days than I had even known before. He told me that he had made a proposition to his half brother, and had offered to send him money to pay the passage of one of his boys if would let him come to California, and that he would take him and educate him as his own son, giving him opportunities of advancement here that he never can have in the old country; and in our conversation I saw that there was a warm, generous heart beating in the breast of our deceased friend and brother, Billy Key.

It is true he did not have the respect for the Sabbath that many do, but what his reasons were for that we cannot tell. We leave him in the hands of a merciful Father. A. G.

In San Buenaventura, Jan. 18th, S. L. Crane late of Woodland, father of Mrs. C. H. Davis, a native of Virginia, aged 72 years and 10 months.

Kentucky papers please copy.

An Historical Fact.

Every agent who has been steadily selling the Improved $20 Homestead Lock Stitch Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine, most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at FOUR TIMES the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly done so low in price by many dollars. The HOMESTEAD is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the Family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price, complete for domestic use, reduced to $20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address, John H. Kendall & Co., 421 Broadway, New York.

Solid Merit Will Tell.

For all the bitter opposition of jealous rivals, no better illustration could be had of this fact than the immense sale already attained by the great Throat and Lung Remedy, Dr. Aug. Kaiser's German Elixir. For the cure of Coughs and Bronchial Affections it is truly wonderful, even those suffering from Consumption in advanced stages find great relief, and numbers of patients have found, to their delight, not only relief but CURE. It being perfectly harmless, makes it at once popular with mothers, who of all others have felt the necessity of such a medicine. The genuine bears the Prussian Coat of Arms, the fac-simile signature of Dr. Aug. Kaiser, and has his name blown on every 75 cent bottle. A trial size may be had at the Drug Store of ELSTON & WHITE for 25 cents.

Sad Havoc is Created

Among the tenants of the mouth by allowing impurities to collect upon their surface or in their interstices. SOZODONT removes every vestige of tartar from the teeth and renders their premature decay impossible. It not only imparts to them whiteness and vigor, but communicates hardness and rosiness to the gums. The breath acquires a most acceptable fragrance from its use; it is purely a botanic liquid, and it may be relied on to accomplish its beautifying effects without injuring the

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1879.

Busted.

BY SAM BOOTH.

Kind friends I pray attend my lay
While I my woes relate;
And lend a sigh of sympathy
To a poor unfortunate.
To one whose wares were mining shares,
Whose "feet" were in the "stocks,"
Whose bark was found, run all aground,
On Comstock's sunken rocks.

Chorus—O give me back my golden dreams,
My golden hopes renew;
My cash is done, my credit gone,
And I don't know what to do.

In early years, ere bulls and bears
Had turned their thoughts to trade,
By patient toil, and Fortune's smile,
A modest pile I made.
But Big Bonanzas filled my brain,
And fortune came too slow,
My little hoard went through the board
And melted like the snow.
O give me, etc.

At first I made on every trade,
And everything went well,
I dream't of rank, of building a bank,
A railroad and hotel.
I lived in style, a lady's smile
Did greet me everywhere,
And cupid set his little net
To catch the millionaire.
O give me, etc.

Alas! for dreams, my mining schemes
Were quickly brought to nought,
I lost my grip on mining scrip,
And failed in all I bought.
I find no rest, since all my "Best
And Belcher's" under ban,
While all my "Confidence" is gone,
And I'm mourning "Overman."
O give me, etc.

My watch and rings and all such things
Have all gone "up the spout,"
My parlor set was sold for debt,
My landlord turned me out.
By some saloon, night, morn and noon,
I stand and wait and think,
But while they lunch and sip their punch
None ask me in to drink.
O give me, etc.

They'll tell you how to make your pile
When stocks you want to buy,—
"Invest your money when they're low,
And sell them when they're high."
But who can tell when they will rise,
Or when they're going to fall;
O, if you'll be advised by me,
You won't invest at all.
O give me, etc.

Maggie Parker's Marriage.

BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

At the last estimate there were half a dozen Maggie Parker's in the city, hence when the announcement was made that Maggie Parker was to be married the next Monday in the Park avenue church, every one supposed it was Maggie Parker of his or her acquaintance. Exclamations of surprise were heard in all circles of society. "The sly puss, how secret she has kept her engagement!" said Millie Acheson, "but I do not wonder she goes off suddenly, she's such a pretty girl. Who do suppose the fortunate groom is? Bainbridge, Bainbridge? I do not remember any such gentleman. Did we ever meet him at Mrs. Anderson's in Harlem?" Mrs. Acheson was quite in the fog regarding this wedding. In truth it was not the Maggie Parker of her acquaintance at all.

"Well, I do declare!" exclaimed Mr. Henry Simmons. "I always knew that girl was anxious to be married. I never dared ask her myself for fear she would snap me up. It's too funny for anything to think that Maggie Parker has found a fellow willing to marry her! And yet, after all, she is not such a bad girl; not very old, nor plain. She can sing, though, you bet. 'The Last Rose of Summer,' and 'Baby Mine,' are plucked and spanked at me when she's around. There'll be music in that family, after the wedding. She used to be sweet on me; why in goodness doesn't she send me a card to her wedding?"

Mr. Summers was also at sea. The Maggie Parker of his acquaintance was still happily singing "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and she had no thought of rocking any other kind of cradle.

There was a real, living Maggie Parker, however, who had invited her friends to see her married. She had been traveling in Europe with her mother, and came home all of a sudden to astonish the town with a wedding. She used to live, in other days, in South Washington Square, or thereabouts, but recently had dwelt in a modern French flat, up town. The wonder was great, and people who knew Maggie in pinafores and checked stockings, when she was fond of candy, was anxious to know who had consented to become her husband. Possibly a French count, or a German baron, or an English honorable, or an Irish Captain. Not a bit of it—she was simply going to marry her cousin from Boston. How very tame! Any one may marry a cousin if any one has a cousin to marry. And Boston boys are as thick—as blackberries. The Common is full of them, and they stretch clear out to Cambridge and beyond. Why would Maggie marry a man who was already in the family? It is so much more romantic to go outside the list of relatives, and ensnare some new fellow, never before seen or heard of. Whatever else she might have been, this Maggie Parker was not romantic. She married her cousin because she loved him, and he had asked her to, and she knew his family, and her mother and his mother were sisters, and they both had the same grandfather. All these were reasons enough. Besides, she must marry sometime, and it was not half so embarrassing to take some one she knew all about.

Therefore the day was set for the wedding, and the cards were sent out. One of these bits of pasteboard went to the Dustman's Hotel, where Aunt Esther and her two daughters were passing the season. Not but what it would have been far better for Aunt Esther to live in a quiet cottage in some country village, or even in apartments in Brooklyn or Hoboken. But the truth is, she had been in public life so much, it was impossible for her to leave it, and as the Dustman's Hotel stood on a popular avenue, and she had rooms there, she could also have visitors, hold weekly receptions, and send regularly a list of her guests to the *Ginger Pop* newspaper. This was her idea of public life. More than this she had daughters on her hands—accomplished, traveled, delicate, literary daughters, who were rapidly advancing in years, and must needs some day have husbands, or die old maids. A great many young men had been introduced to Aunt Esther's daughters during the past twenty years, but none of them got entangled worth a cent. Even the ruse of announcing their engagements, now and then, to a New Orleans editor, an eminent artist, a poet, a French nobleman, or a rich old widower, failed to bring the men to terms. The New Orleans editor contented himself with dedicating a piece of indifferent poetry to Mollie, and the artist forgot to call on Puss. So Puss and Mollie plodded on, and set little snares for all new-comers at the Dustman's Hotel. In other, and more prosperous days, Maggie Parker had been a visitor at Aunt Esther's. That was when she lived in a bandbox cottage in Hopvine Garden, just off of Bangbung street. Then Aunt Esther's good man was alive, and he kept the pot boiling in the kitchen, saw that the wine bottles were full, and rushed out of the house when company began to flock in. Poor man! He always sighed for the cottage at Hopvine, although he died in a white marble front on East Three hundredth street—a good bit up town. He died poor, as many of these men in these big houses do, and left his widow and two daughters with little or nothing but charity to live on. This fact didn't seem to disturb them at all, and they kept right on, living in the same gorgeous style as in other days at Hopvine Garden. Where the money came from to keep these three women at the Dustman's Hotel, nobody knew, not even the landlord. There was an awful rumor that Maggie Parker supported the whole concern with her pen—wrote all night, held receptions all day, spent the summer in the Alligator Mountains, kept a carriage, had a villa on the Hudson, etc., all from the proceeds of her literary labor! Astonishing! This was too much for human nature. They were all in their snug little room, seventy-nine, when Maggie Parker's wedding card arrived.

Puss opened the envelope with the tips of her tiny fingers, as if she was expecting a fifty-pound note, and read the cards. She handed them to Mollie, closed her eyes, sank down upon a footstool, and wept. Actually shed tears. Why, oh, why didn't some one come and marry her? What had become of her "White Rose"—a young man who wrote poetry and went West?

Mollie read the cards, sighed, clenched her little fist, and stamped with her little foot, looked daggers out of her little eyes, and fell to reading all the empty compliments paid to her in her autograph album.

Aunt Esther glanced at the cards with a haughty air, drew the black lace veil down over her face, groaned, pushed her toes out towards the fire, and said:

"Everybody seems to get married but you, my daughters."

"Yes, mamma, replied Puss. "I've often heard you say as much."

"Whom shall we marry?" asked Mollie. "No one proposes, and everybody thinks we do not wish to marry, you have reported our engagement so many times."

"It has even been published in the horrid *Ginger Pop*," said Puss.

"And you are always telling everybody that we have a French education," continued Mollie, not heeding Pussie's interruption, "which means that we know everything, but cannot do anything."

"It's so horridly vulgar to work!" exclaimed Puss.

"Well, my daughters," replied Aunt Esther, "the case does seem desperate, but we must pluck up hope, and wait for a turn in fortune's wheel. It is true I have given you a literary and musical education, but thus far little has come of it save that unfortunate first book—'Gossip from Westchester.' You have not the chest development for prima donnas, and your fingers are too short for you ever to become good performers on the piano. This was a mistake of nature, dear, and is not a fault of your own. A husband with plenty of money in his pocket is our only hope. What a pity it was we allowed Dana to escape."

"I did all I could to retain him," said Puss. "I called him my 'white rose;' I invited him to tea; fed him on cup custards; spoke French with him; admired his poems; and then he went out West and married that horrid girl, just because she had money."

"I don't think he amounted to much," remarked Mollie.

"That's because you did not love him as I did," said Puss.

In mourning over their old beaus, the two ladies invited to Maggie Parker's wedding had quite forgotten all about that event. They were called to their senses by seeing the card slip from the mantle-piece, and fall into the fire.

Puss gave a hysterical scream, and threw her arms about her head. Mollie rushed for a pitcher of water. Aunt Esther threw back her lace veil, groaned and struggled ineffectually for the poker. For a moment the situation was highly dramatic, worthy a Boucicault or Bronson Howard. The invitation was recovered, badly scorched, and the two girls finally decided that if the day was fair they would go the Park Avenue Church and see Maggie and her cousin made one.—*New York Times and Messenger.*

Salem disputes the claim that the Horton House at Southold, L. I., is the oldest house in America. It was built in 1639, whereas the Pickering House on Broad street, Salem, dates back to 1635, and the house at the corner of Essex and North streets, known either as the Roger Williams House or the Old Witch House, was constructed in 1631. The frame of the First Church, erected in 1629, is standing at the rear of the Essex Institute in the same city.

A TEACHER asked one of her class what was the first line of the piece of poetry which described Daniel's feelings on being cast into the lion's den. The youngster was posed. The teacher said "Come, come!" sharply. Thereat the boy exclaimed, hurriedly, "I know, miss; it was 'Good-by, sweetheart, good-by.'"

WHAT STOPPED HIM?—in the midst of a quarrel—"I don't know what keeps me from breaking your head!" "Well, I know what keeps me from breaking yours. I'm a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals!"

St. Louis has one school child more than Chicago.

The Cost of Royalty.

Let us, in examining into the causes of this discontent, see what Spanish rulers do with Spanish money. Spain is poor. She only pays a fraction of the interest on her debt. She has had wars in Cuba, wars among the Carlists, cantonel insurrections—all a serious drain upon the treasury. It was a financial trouble that led to the French revolution, and when the treasury is empty discontent is sure to follow. I have been studying the financial estimates, as printed in the official gazette and presented to the Cortes. Take first the royal house. Spain has a king who was born in 1857. She pays him $1,400,000 a year, or, Sundays excepted, nearly $4,500 a day. Alfonso costs every two weeks more than Mr. Hayes in a year. Spain also has the services of the Princess of Asturias, a young widow lady, born in 1861. She lives with the king, presides over his household, and is, I hear, an estimable person, given to charity and visiting hospitals. Spain pays this princess $100,000 a year or twice as much as you annually paid Gen. Grant when President. Spain also enjoys the services of Dona Maria del Pilar Besenguela. This maiden was born in 1861, and is the king's sister. She lives mostly in Paris, goes to church, and reads pious books. Spain pays her $30,000 a year, which no Congress would ever dream of giving Chief Justice Waite. Spain has two other princesses, Dona Maria de la Paz Juana and Eulalie Francisca de Asia. These maidens are respectively 16 and 14. They live in Paris to comfort their exiled mother and dress their dolls. I have no doubt they are model children, and will one day be the best of princesses. Spain pays them each $30,000 a year. I wonder what Congress would say if we proposed to pay Gen. Sherman as much. The exiled mother, known in history as Isabella II., lives in Paris on the Rue Rol de Rome. Spain pays for her services $15,000 a year. She is so poor that the other day she put up her jewels at auction, and I do not know how many millions of francs they brought her. The queen has a sister, wife of the Duke of Montpensier, mother of poor Mercedes. Her husband the duke, is one of the richest men in Europe, and so Spain pays his wife the beggarly salary of $50,000 a year. Queen Isabella has a husband who does not live on the Rue Rol de Rome, but on the Champs Elysees. I used to see him pottering about under the trees of the avenue, a dapper little man, whom I was wont to fancy a teacher of dance music until I learned that he was an illustrious prince and king consort of Spain. Spain pays him $60,000 a year. Not long since the grand-mother of the king, Queen Christina, who spent her last years in a palace on the Champs Elysees, was gathered to her fathers, and is now at peace in Escurial. While this estimable princess lived—and she lived to an advanced age—Spain valued her services at $50,000 a year. If you ask me what special services these princes and princesses have rendered to Spain that out of her impoverished treasury she should pay them annually $1,900,000, I am afraid I can give you no better answer than the barber in Beaumarchais' "Figaro," who, when he asked what the noble lord had done to enjoy so many blessings, could only respond, "Vous vous etes donne la peine de natre"—(they have taken the trouble to be born).—*Madrid Correspondence New York Herald.*

The House of Priam.

The house of Priam might, in the opinion of Dr. Schliemann, have had more than 100 rooms, and he thinks it was originally five or seven stories high. One of the rooms now contains a jar so large that it is nearly filled by it. Four of such jars have been found by him, each measuring five and a half feet high and four feet seven inches broad. The large number of jars found on the ground floor induces the belief that it was used for storerooms. The four huge jars contain a number of beautiful terra-cotta vases, of which also many fine specimens were found in the brick-colored ashes with which the rooms are filled. Dr. Schliemann thinks the most remarkable thing in the ancient mansion is that here and there beneath it the walls of a still more ancient building are found. He ascribes them to the first city erected on the site of the famous city. All the fragments of pottery which he has seen in the rooms of the mansion immediately below the Trojan stratum have, he says, on both sides beautiful lustrous red, black, or brown color, which he has never found anywhere except in the strata of the first city. He is further of opinion that the great circuit was not built by the people which inhabited Troy at the time of the catastrophe, but by their predecessors. Among the remarkable objects discovered recently Dr. Schliemann, in his last letter to the *Times* (London), mentions the remains of an embryo child, which a physician thinks to be only 4 months old. All the bones seemed to be present, "so that the skeleton might easily be reconstructed.—*New York Tribune.*

THE SIXTH SENSE.—It is often claimed that besides the five well-known senses of sight, taste, smell, hearing, and feeling, there is another, unnamed, and undefined, which reveals to us the presence of persons or things whose proximity is not made known by any of the senses named. How often we say, "something tells us" this or that, when we cannot define what that "something" is.

During the war, a sailing vessel, loaded with miscellaneous supplies, went ashore near Hilton Head. It was desirable to get her cargo out as soon as possible, and a party of "blue jackets" were detailed to go on board and "break her out." The officer in charge was particular to inquire whether there was any liquor on board, but was reassured on learning that what little there was was in a cask in the lower hold, underneath the rest of the cargo, and that his men would not come to it for two days at least. Work began, and in two hours the blue jackets, every man of them, were in a state of most hopeless intoxication, had to be hoisted over the side, and taken back to the ship whence they came.

Investigations showed that Jack's unerring instinct had led him straight to the grog. He had literally sunk a well through the cargo, until he struck a cask of whisky, knocked in its head, and imbibed its contents by the dipperful. That it knocked him off his pins is not surprising, but how did he know it was on the ship? or knowing that, how did he know where to begin his mining operations? Something told him. What was it?—*Boston Transcript.*

The "Intelligent Compositor."

Next to the "intelligent compositor" the proof-reader is the best abused man in a newspaper establishment. Indeed, some philosophers have thought that the latter is entitled to the first rank. "We distinctly wrote," remarks the editor of the Blueville *Bugle*, "'Brother Boliver of Calvary Church,' and only the fiendish ingenuity of the intelligent compositor could have twisted it into 'Bloody Bulldozer of Calvary Church;' we exceedingly regret, etc., etc." "In our editorial last week on the Ann Harbor University," explains the Ragopolis *True Banner*, "the intention was to allude to the 'internal dissensions,' and not to the 'infernal dissections,' as the proof-reader imagined." "I want you to understand," writes an awfully mad correspondent of the Badgertown *Argus*, "that I quoted the beautiful Sanscrit line, '*Ruet oggerd ei*,' and not "Root hog or die' as your paper printed it. Why don't you hire some one who can read proof?" And thus it goes, without any one giving much thought to the horrible aggregation of mangled penstrokes that make up the mass of printers' copy. Writing of every conceivable design, from the neat copy of the first manuscript to the hieroglyphic scrawl of the old stager in journalism, all dumped on the unfortunate shoulders of the "comp." or proof-reader. And yet mistakes in a good newspaper are very rare. Still a man has never been known to come to a newspaper office and say "that letter of mine was admirably printed, not a mistake in the whole column;" but it is quite a common thing to have a man with red face and fiery eyes, shout, "Heavens and earth, what kind of a paper do you print, anyhow. I wrote 'to' and it came out 'the' this morning," and then he mops his heated brow in agony. Column and column of correct matter are forgotten, and the one mistake stands out in gigantic proportions. The *Free Press* has a compositor who frequently mutters his thoughts aloud as he works at the case. Last week a peculiarly detestable piece of "copy" fell to his share, and after he settled in his own mind which was the top, he growled: "Sometimes I think we must have lived another life before, and that this life must be hell, and this 'copy' the hottest corner of it." There are two sides to this "intelligent compositor" business.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Latest Fashion Items.

Polka dotted neck-ties are the rage with young ladies.

Silk valenciennes is a new lace for fancy articles for neck-wear.

New opera scarfs for winding around the hair and throat, with evening-dresses are of lace, three yards long and more than half a yard wide. They come in Spanish and duchess laces, and sometimes in round point.

The newest opera cloaks for covering entirely the evening-dress are of thick yet soft and fine camel's hair, made as long and large as a waterproof cloak or an Ulster. They have a hood and square Hungarian sleeves.

New kid gloves for full-dress occasions reach almost to the elbow, are buttoned by nine buttons, and have three rows of inch-wide valenciennes inserted around the arm between kid bands of the same width. The top of the glove is then finished with a knife-pleated frill of lace.

The coiffure is undergoing a gradual depression. Young girls usually have their hair dressed in the Chinese fashion, that is, brushed straight back, excepting the short hair on the forehead, which is curled, or frizzled, or else arrayed in a smooth fringe to suit the style of face. The back hair is either plaited or arranged in a low twist, with two long curls falling on the neck.

Short ear-rings, either hoops, balls, or some small design are most worn. Bracelets are either quite narrow, like bangles, or else very broad and massive.

Belt-bows of lace and ribbon are taking the place of the belt-bouquets worn for so long a time.

The latest style for parlor tables are covered entirely in garnet silk plush, not a particle of wood being visible, and are trimmed with brass mouldings and silk fringe.

Guipure lace is again coming in favor. This will interest many ladies who have had lace on hand since the time it was fashionable; it bids fair to become so again.

The Doves' Mosque.

In the city of Stamboul the Doves Mosque, or the mosque of Bajazet II., has a special charm. The court, entered by gates, was elaborately decorated in arabesque, is very beautiful. In the centre is a marble fountain, under a canopy, and sheltered by a cluster of fine trees. As you enter the court you hear the roar of wings, and for a moment the air is darkened with the sudden flight of myriads of doves. These birds, the offspring of a pair purchased from a poor woman by Sultan Bajazet and presented to the mosque, are as sacred as was the ibis of old. A grave and reverend fellow, with a huge turban, sits under the cloister, and sells grain to the faithful and the fickle. The former feed the doves for charity, the latter for fun.

While the fountain is knee-deep with swarming birds, and the trees clogged with them, and all the eaves of the cloister lined, and even the high galleries of the slender minarets not unvisited by these feathered dervishes, you throw a handful of wheat into the court, and, like a thunder-cloud, the whole tribe swoops upon you with the rush and roar of a storm. They crowd one another and heap themselves together, and stand on their heads, in their eagerness to get a morsel of grain. In a moment some one enters the court, and the birds take flight, stirring the wind in the cloister, and filling the air with soft, floating down.

A turbaned gray-beard near by sells rosaries and perfumes, and there is also a fellow by the gate who cries "Sherbet," and clashes his brazen cups till they ring like cymbals, and there are loungers from dawn to dark who drop in to see the doves of Bajazet plunge into the court like an avalanche of dusky, unpurpled snow, and wheel out of it again a winged cloud of smoke. At the mosque, on Fridays, there is a distribution of bread to dogs, and the hungry fellows come from all parts to get their portion.

There are in Georgia 85,630 persons between the ages of ten and eighteen who can neither read nor write as compared with 186,224 in 1844.

A Strange Cure.

News reached Waterville this morning of considerable excitement in Deansville about what was said to be a remarkable cure that had just been effected in that village. The case, as reported, was so unaccountable that many regarded it as little short of a miracle, and the circumstances entire were so peculiar that your correspondent has taken the pains to learn from David W. Barton, the father of the sick girl, the story of the cure. All the parties concerned are reputable and well known, and are not Spiritualists. Mr. Barton says that his daughter Gertie, aged about fourteen years, has been sick for several months with a chronic disease of the stomach, which has baffled the physicians. Latterly she has been under the care of Drs. Munger and Allen, of Waterville. For the past fortnight, she has been running down, and has not taken any nourishment in nine days. Mrs. C. T. Pooler, wife of the ex-School Commissioner, a lady who claims to be a "Perfectionist" in religious matters, had incidentally remarked to her husband lately, that she believed she could cure Miss Barton. "Why don't you do it," was the reply. "The time has not yet come," said Mrs. Pooler. Yesterday, after the regular visit of the physician, Mrs. Pooler started up and went to the house of Mr. Barton, entering rather unceremoniously, and made her way into the room where the sick daughter was in company with her nurse, Mrs. Hatheway.

"Jesus Christ has sent me here to cure you," said Mrs. Pooler, "do you want to be cured?"

The somewhat wild appearance of the comer startled all parties in the house, and the event, it was feared, would prove fatal to the sick girl. Mrs. Pooler grasped the hands of the invalid, shook them violently, and permeated her with what Mr. Barton terms "mesmerism" or "magnetism," and after the mesmeric flutter, told her to get up and eat. Though she had not been able to take a particle of the most simple nourishment for days, she roused, dressed herself, and has eaten hearty meals since.

Miss Gertie is about the house today for the first time in months, has to-day eaten a hearty dinner, and is comparatively "a well girl." Her home has been visited by many to-day, but only a few have been allowed to see the convalescent girl.

A leading Spiritualist remarked this afternoon that Mrs. Pooler had effected the cure "by the essence of Spiritualism," but there is not one of the parties concerned but what is opposed to Spiritualism and deny any association with what are called spiritual manifestations. The case is at least a remarkable one, as the decease of Miss Gertie had been expected hourly—indeed, the rumor of her death had reached Waterville yesterday. Dr. Munger states that the disease was as above stated, but that the case is not more surprising than other cures on record. He says her pulse was good yesterday, and that he made the remark that all that was needed for recovery was an ability to take nourishment. The story of her recovery was not, in view of her recent condition, credited in Waterville till the testimony of Mr. Barton was secured. The case is on every one's lips, and Mr. Barton is a happy man, though at a loss to account for the sudden transition.—*Correspondence of the Utica* (N. Y.) *Herald.*

Curious Custom.

An English gentleman, who has lately traveled in Palestine, recently gave a description of the curious scenes that are enacted in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. He said when you first entered the church you would be surprised to see a party of soldiers, with their swords by their sides, and their guns stacked within reach. It seemed sacrilege in such a holy place, and struck one rather unpleasantly. But he soon found out the necessity for it; according to the laws of the country, every sect is allowed to worship there; and, as it is considered equally sacred both by Christians and Mohammedans, all wish a time for their mode of worship.

The law allows them an hour each. They commence at six in the morning. At that hour those who have the first privilege enter, bringing with them whatever is necessary to conduct their particular religious rites. They go through their prayers and chants, and all is very quiet till about a quarter to seven, when those who have the privilege of the next hour begin to arrive.

At first all is decorum, but presently the new-comers begin to hiss and mock. As their numbers increase, and they become stronger, they push and crowd, and, as the time lessens, they get more bold. A few minutes before seven they proceed to more forcible demonstration. They think if they can clear out these blasphemers a few minutes before the time, they have done so much good work, while the worshipers, on the other hand, think if they can keep possession a few minutes after the time, they have done an equally good work.

As some of these sects use torches, wax-candles, staves or crooks, in their worship, they proceed to use them as weapons of offense or defense, and a free fight ensues. Then come in the soldiers, who separate the combatants by filing in between them, turning out those whose hour is up, and leaving the place in the possession of the last comers. If blood is shed, the church is closed for the day. Such scenes are occurring all day long, and the presence of soldiers is absolutely necessary.

While Mr. Talmage was giving "Night Scenes" in Brooklyn, Dr. John P. Newman was giving statistics in New York on the "The Bright Side and Dark." He said there were in the city 8,000 licensed drinking places, 30,000 paupers, 10,000 neglected children, 20,000 women without character, 400,000 foreigners out of 1,000,000 population and 30,000 transient daily. On the other hand he said there are 300 public schools and $4,000,000 spent on them yearly; 490 churches with accommodations for 375,000 people; 400 Protestant churches with a capacity for holding 275,000 hearers, and having 80,000 members; 420 Sabbath schools and 120,000 children. The city supports 27 charitable institutions, which annually receive 140,000 people. To her benevolence there is no end, and its blessings find their way into cellar, attic and "Home," and to fever-stricken cities.

BROAD black lines divided the columns of the London *Times* of December 16—the issue announcing the death of the Princess Alice.

Recollections of an Old Man.

The death of the aged Dominican priest, Father Nicholas Dominic Young, which occurred in Washington, is the the occasion of the revival of some interesting historic reminiscences. A writer in the *Alexandria Gazette* says that Father Young was born near the mouth of the Piscataway river, Prince George's county, Maryland, on the 11th of June, 1793. His great-grandfather was an English judge, sent out here in that capacity, but on becoming a Roman Catholic was deposed. The ex-judge bought a tract of land where now stands the better portion of the city of Washington, and many a time did the old monk, in his closing days, wonder whether he would be permitted to breathe his last in that city where his father was born, and where, when he became a priest, he built the finest specimen of Gothic work in this country, the Church of St. Dominic, on the very spot where stood his great-grandfather's barn. This was the first church built in Washington, and the old priest remembered it with pride.

The domain fell to Notley Young, the grandfather of Father Young, and when Gen. Washington came to lay out the city he resided in the elegant mansion of Notley Young, which was the finest in that part of the country, during his stay there. The General induced Notley Young to give up his farm and the whole of South Washington, which once formed part of the Young farm. Gen. Washington, however, provided that the Young mansion should not be torn down till after the death of its occupant. It stood just in the middle of a street till after Notley Young's death. Nicholas Young, father of the dead priest, married one of the Fenwicks, who were of the Lord Baltimore colony, founders of Maryland. He removed to Prince George's colony, Maryland, where his wife owned a farm of inheritance.

This was right opposite Mount Vernon, the Home of Washington, and frequently did Father Young recount how, when he was a boy, the whole family would gather in the green of a morning and view the Generalthrough a spy-glass as he paced up and down his veranda with his hands behind his back, and seemingly in a deep revery. Father Young used to say the General was in the habit of walking this way every morning. Father Young saw Washington at a military parade when he was a child, and the old priest would tell the story, which he was often called on to do, something after this fashion:

"When I was about eight years old I remember there used to be a parade not far from our place. It was announced that General Washington would be there; but bless you, that wasn't half the inducement to a lot of young shavers and myself that we saw in the promise of a supply of town gingerbread. However, when we got there the General was there, and we boys were tremendously impressed by his big cocked hat. That was all the greatness we saw about him. He was a tall man, with massive shoulders, a face that looked kind, but made a fellow feel you could not throw gravel into his boots, like we used to those other high-feathered chaps. I thought he was the greatest man I ever saw, but I didn't know why. All I knew was that he whipped the British, and everybody pointed him out as the chap that whipped the British. I could recognize him this moment, though, he made such an impression on me."

The Times That Try Man's Soul.

When he pops the question.

When his wife wants to talk and he doesn't.

When he writes to his best girl and has to wait two weeks for a reply.

When hash is placed before him five successive mornings at his boarding-house.

When he pokes his head through his last clean shirt, and finds no button on behind.

When he buys a new pair of shoes and discovers two big nails sticking up in the heels.

When he hurries around the corner and lands square in the arms of a man who holds his I. O. U.

When he takes his girl out and discovers that he has left his pocket-book at home in his old trousers.

When he comes home early in the morning and his wife wants to hold a little debating society in the lower hall.

When he goes home at night, finds a house full of company, and his wife blissfully ignorant of the fact that dinner is not ready.

When in his dreams he is standing upon the verge of a precipice, and his wife suddenly reminds him that he isn't, but that he is jerking her "banged" hair all to pieces.

When the dominie makes a call at his house and tries to make him believe that $25 will purchase new red flannel petticoats for all the little colored girls in Africa.

When he dives down into the bottom of his trunk, jerks out what he supposes is a clean pair of socks, but finds only an old table napkin, with four white neckties, put away for next summer.

When, after waiting in a barber-shop for an hour, and hearing the welcome word "next," he sees a little fellow shoot up from behind a paper and slide into the chair like a streak of greased electricity.—*N. Y. Express.*

STORIES OF DOG-STEALERS.—Sir Edwin Lanseer used to tell a story of a dog-stealer of his acquaintance who once restored to a friend of Sir Edwin a valuable spaniel two weeks after the time agreed upon when the matter was negotiated. Sir Edwin upbraiding the man for his delay, the latter finally said: "Well, the truth is, sir Edwin—you see, I had to steal him back from an old lady to whom I sold him for twenty guineas. She never higgled about the price, and she was so fond of the dog I didn't think it would be Christian not to let her have a few days' pleasure of him." This beautiful tale is quite paralleled by one which Truth now tells us of one Mr. Page, a gentleman whose recent condemnation to imprisonment for stealing a dog in London elicited much sympathy in dog-stealing circles: "When he was being led from the dock, a friend of his touched Mr. Montagu Williams, who had defended him, on the shoulder. 'We have prepared for you a little surprise,' he said; 'you lost a valuable dog a little while ago; we have brought him back, and he is in a house close by.' Mr. Williams could not go to the house, but gave the address to which he wished the dog to be taken, and on going home in the evening he found it there."

C. F. GRISWOLD.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
COOKING RANGES,
STOVES,
Tin, Sheet, Iron and Copper Work.

THE RICHMOND RANGE
—AND—
The Bonanza Stove!
The very best in market; all sizes on hand.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Roofing, Gas Fitting and Plumbing in all their branches. All work guaranteed.
Store, Two Doors West of the Postoffice, Woodland.
SIGN OF THE BIG TEAPOT se6w

WOODLAND BAKERY,
OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.
Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers Cakes, etc.
WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.
Bakery on First street,
Near Capital Hotel. seldw

REMOVAL.
J. A. Wilson,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to
111 J. STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street,
SACRAMENTO.
au7-3m

Fall Trade.
1878.
Langville and Madison,
YOLO COUNTY.
W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
—AND—
General Merchandise,
AT LANGVILLE AND MADISON.
Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of
Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf Hardware,
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.
Ten per cent will be reducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
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H. WACHHORST,
IMPORTING
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
79 J Street, Sacramento,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,
Invites attention to his
Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.
Ornamental and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade, like coin quality of Silver Forks and spoons.
JEWELRY.—My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.
RINGS.—An endless variety of every description from plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.
CHAINS.—Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.
SUNDRIES.—Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.
WATCHES.—Chronometers, Chronographs (quarter and one fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will foward to any part of the country at factory prices.
CLOCKS.—From the plainest to the finest French pendules.
DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.
Orders Promptly Filled.
Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best of workmen and warranted.
My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell them cheaper than any other dealer here.
Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.
79 J Street, Between 3d and 4th.
oc14-3m

THEY HAVE ARRIVED
50 CASES OF
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
Hats, Etc., Etc.
27 CASES
HARDWARE
All bought at the Manufacturers.
—AND—
WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW.
Come and see for yourselves and purchase where you can
Save the S. F. Jobbers' Profit.
F. S. FREEMAN & CO.
WOODLAND AND CAPAY, CAL.
oc12-3m

CAPITAL HOTEL,
SACRAMENTO,
Corner of K and Seventh Streets.
This Hotel having been newly refitted and refurnished is now ready to offer superior accommodations to families as well as the traveling public. FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.
no1wly BLESSING & GUTMRIE, Prop.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Ninety-three deaths last week.

District Attorney Burnett is seriously ill.

"Bunko" is in full blast again in this city.

There were eight divorces granted last week.

There were 39 marriage licenses issued last week.

There were five sudden deaths occurred the past week.

Sixteen vessels are in port under engagement to load wheat.

There are 12 lepers at the Twenty-third Street Hospital.

Warren C. Butler, a California Pioneer, died last week in this city.

A large number of persons took the temperance pledge last week.

There were 208 through emigrants arrived in this city last week by rail.

The amount of customs dues paid at this port last week was $119,217.

The third story of the Larkin-street wing of the New City Hall is completed.

There were 150 Chinese who took passage by the *Australia* for Honolulu last week.

During the first three weeks of January $213,484 74 was collected as customs dues.

Judge Wright rules that boots and shoes are to be classed as "gents' furnishing goods."

There were 283 patients admitted to the County Hospital for the two weeks just past.

The total amount of tax monies paid into the city treasury thus far amounts to $2,000,000.

Geary street is to have a wire-cable railroad, extending from Kearney street to First Avenue.

The Bank Commissioners report 85 savings banks in this State that are in good condition.

Patrick C. Mitchell, an inmate of the Industrial School, was accidentally killed last week.

W. G. Stedman the "Bucket" shop man, has been held to answer with bail fixed at $11,000.

George F. Wilson, of Yolo county, was relieved of $110 last week at a saloon on Third street.

The Clearing House report for the past week shows the clearances to have been $12,248,735.

There appear on the Great Register 11,000 names of persons who did not vote at the last election.

Judge Wheeler, of the Nineteenth District Court, is dangerously ill, being attacked by pneumonia.

The *Belgic* sailed for China last week with $294,000 in treasure, and 50 Chinese steerage passengers.

Henry M. Morgan has been admitted to practice as an attorney at law in the United States Circuit Court.

In the month of December there were 643 persons arrived by sea from foreign ports, and 1,177 departed.

J. M. Peck, of the firm of Wellman, Peck & Co., wholesale grocers, of this city, died on Saturday of last week.

The Market Inspector seized and condemned 800 pounds of beef, 500 of fish, 15 calves, and five dozen wild game last month.

Greenbacks sold at some of the banks last week at a premium over gold, one banker receiving $10 premium on a sale of $10,000.

Sister Francis McEnnis, Mother Superior at the Catholic Orphan Asylum at South San Francisco, died on Saturday of last week.

Internal Revenue collections in San Francisco district last week amounted to $129,037, making a total since January 1st of $245,027.

Four hundred Chinese are to leave for Honolulu by the next steamer. They go for the purpose of working on the sugar plantations.

George F. Kent has been awarded the amount of salvage sued for upon three boxes of treasure which he recovered from the ill-fated *Georgia*.

Edward F. Ryan, charged with making a felonious assault upon Norah Magner, aged 17 years, has been held in $1,000 bail to appear before the Grand Jury.

At an examination at the School of Navigation last week John P. Swanson and John F. Stenburg received mate's certificates, and R. Nelson a master's certificate.

A message in the lowest tone of voice by means of the new telephonic transmitter in the Merchants' Exchange can be heard at the terminus of the line at Point Lobos.

Three hundred and seventy-one attorneys were admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of this State between the 18th of March, 1875, and the 31st of December, 1878.

A mother and her two daughters were arrested last week for attempting to burn their residence, which was insured. They are all in prison, being unable to procure bail.

The only living baby of the Schenck triplets, little Blue Ribbon, which is being cared for by a kind lady in the Western Addition, is very fat, healthy and doing remarkably well.

There is now on the way and loading for this port a fleet whose total tonnage foots up only 58,000 tons. Of this New York has over 30,000, Liverpool next with 9,000, and Philadelphia over 7,000 tons.

An entertainment at Union Hall was broken up Sunday evening last by a party of hoodlums. Every movable article, such as chairs, benches, tables, etc., being destroyed. Two arrests were made.

A catamaran, brought out from the East on the ship *Abner J. Benyon*, has been put together at California City, and is said to be the fastest thing under sail afloat. She made nineteen miles an hour while in the East.

The examination of R. F. Kent, broker, charged with embezzling 100 shares of Mexican mining stock, the property of William H. Lee, has resulted in his being held in $5,000 bail for his appearance before the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Ambrose Thomas, of St. Clair, Michigan, who claims to be a blood relative to the deceased Michael Reese, has written to Judge Myrick asking for information relative to the distribution of the estate of the dead millionaire.

A woman was shot on Dupont street, between Pine and California, Sunday evening of last week, but was carried into a house by the man who shot her immediately afterward. Nothing more is known of the occurrence, as no policeman was present, and no spectator interfered.

During the past week 37 California wheat vessels had arrived out. Between July 1st and October 1, 1878, there were 103 wheat vessels cleared from San Francisco for Europe. Of these 67 have arrived out. There are now 114 wheat cargoes en route from California to Europe.

One afternoon last week Deputy United States Internal Revenue Collector Adams, acting under the instructions of the Collector, boarded one of the wagons of the Hibernia Brewery, owned by Sheriff Nunan, and seized nine kegs of lager beer, the revenue stamps upon the kegs not being cancelled, it is alleged, as required by law.

The jury in the case of Patrick Rogers vs. David Mahoney and John Small, an action brought in the Twelfth District Court to recover damages for false imprisonment, rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $4,000. The action was based on the alleged malicious imprisonment of plaintiff at the instigation of defendants, in the City Prison, for a period of four hours.

Of the prairie chickens for acclimatization in New Zeland, which were brought overland from Topeka, Kansas, last week, 21 healthy birds sailed the day following by the *Australia*. After the ocean voyage of over 7,000 miles to Auckland, should they survive, a coasting voyage of 500 miles is still ahead of them before they arrive at their destination. This experiment in acclimatization possesses great interest.

Eugene McCarthy was tried in the City Criminal Court last week on the charge of striking Nettie Wellard. During the examination of the defendant, he, in answer to a question by counsel for the prosecution as to whether he was in the habit of beating his wife, replied, "If you say I have, you're a —— lying son of a gun." For this open contempt of Court Judge Ferral fined him $50, which he immediately paid. He was found not guilty of the charge of battery.

In the Twenty-third District Court suit has been commenced by Miss Minnie Peers against William N. Diggle, in which plaintiff sues for $50,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of the felonious acts and assault on her by the defendant. The complaint states that plaintiff is a single woman, 23 years of age. Up to the 17th day of December last she entertained for the defendant a great affection and placed in him implicit confidence. On the date mentioned, Diggle, with the ostensible purpose of lunching with the complainant, accompanied her to a restaurant in this city, where they entered a room, the door of which the defendant locked without her consent. She further avers that he then drugged her, and when she was stupefied accomplished her ruin. Hitherto she had been a virtuous and respected woman, wherefore damages are asked in the sum mentioned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Afghan troops at Cabul have been withdrawn to Sheralf, to check desertion.

Subscriptions to the four-per-cent. loan one day last week aggregated over $9,000,000.

The Senate Finance Committee has decided to report against any reduction of tax on cigars.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, is dangerously ill. His physicians have no hope of his recovery.

The Louisiana Assembly have voted by a large majority to repeal the charter of the Louisiana lottery.

Snow has almost isolated Paris, as far as telegraphic communication is concerned, except at the west and north.

Severe cold weather prevails, and much suffering and destitution are reported throughout the Kingdom.

The Governor of Louisiana has signed the Constitutional Convention bill, and will shortly issue a proclamation for the election of Delegates.

Violent snow storms block Russian railways. Seven hundred laborers are now opening communication between Moscow and Sebastopol.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* says England is *de facto* sovereign in Afghanistan, and has every chance for carrying through her plans in Asiatic Turkey.

Financial authorities in New York claim that the popularization of Government loans are having a marked effect in decreasing savings bank deposits.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the other day the Minister of Public Instruction presented a bill making primary education obligatory after January 1, 1880.

The New York Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company has signed a stupendous contract for a road on Second avenue, twelve miles long, double track. The contract was for 80,000,000 pounds of iron.

A telegram from Rome reports that the Pope read a threatening letter from the Socialists, in connection with his recent Encyclical letter, and he intends to call the attention of the Powers thereto.

A petition has been in circulation among the merchants of New York favoring the bill of Senator Booth, which proposes the inteir change of subsidiary silver coin and United States notes. Many merchants hesitated to append their names.

The Vatican will shortly take steps to re-establish relations with the Mexican Government. Should the negotiations prove unsuccessful, the wants of the Mexican Church will be supplied in the best manner possible without the intervention of the Government.

Representative Turner has introduced a bill in the House providing that it shall be unlawful to charge more than $1 for the use of a sleeping berth in a railway car by one person for twenty-four hours, under penalty of a fine not less than $500 nor more than $5,000 imposed on the corporation.

Congressman Davis has introduced a bill for the relief of the University of California, which proposes to allow that institution to acquire title, by purchase at government preemption prices, to all lands selected in acres granted to the State of California by Congress under the Agricultural College act of 1871.

Wigginton has introduced a bill to grant to the State of California five per cent. of the net proceeds of all public lands heretofore or hereafter sold within her boundaries; the money to be devoted to improving public roads and the construction of irrigating canals, upon some general system to be adopted by the State Legislature.

The will of Bayard Taylor has been admitted to probate. He bequeaths the sword of Schiller, presented to him by William Makepeace Thackeray, to be deposited in Schiller's house in Germany, among other relics of the poet. He leaves his unpublished writings to his wife and George H. Baker, President of the Union League of Philadelphia.

In the United States Circuit Court, recently in session at Jacksonville, Florida, Judge Settle sentenced the Brevard County Canvassing Board, convicted of making false returns of election. Lee, County Clerk, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment; Wright and Johns, Sheriff and Justice, respectively, to one year each in the Albany Penitentiary. Lee is State Senator from Brevard County.

The following persons have been elected by their respective State Legislatures as United States Senators: From Missouri, General James Shields, for the short term, and Col. Geo. G. Vest for the long term; from Illinois, John A. Logan; from New York, Roscoe Conkling; from Indiana, Voorheees and Orth; from Florida, Wilkinson Call; from Pennsylvania, J. Donald Cameron; from Connecticut, Orville H. Platt; from North Carolina Governor Vance.

The Cheyennes who escaped from Fort Robinson and the subsequent fire of the troops in pursuit, and who have been hidden among the hills about forty-six miles from the Fort, were attacked the other day by four Cavalry Companies of United States soldiers, hemming them in on all sides, leaving no possible avenue to escape, and then opened a deadly fire upon them. Twenty-three Indians were killed, including four women and two children. Only nine remained alive, and all of them, except three, were wounded.

The party accompanying General Grant on his tour of the East consists of Mrs. Grant, Col. Fred. Grant, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, Borie, Dr. Keating and the *Herald's* correspondent, who will make the whole trip. They sailed from Marseilles a few days ago on the French mail steamer *Labourdaris* for India. Marshal MacMahon has sent orders to French Admirals on foreign stations and to the Governors of French colonies to treat General Grant with honors due to the head of all independent States. The steamer will touch at Naples and Alexandria.

Luttrell's Pulgas Rancho bill, which has been under discussion in the House of Representatives for some time, was before the house again last week. It was vigorously opposed by Horace Davis, who said its passage would unsettle all real estate title on the Pacific Coast, as it was an attempt to destroy a patent issued twenty-two years ago, and overthrow a title which had been nine times favorably adjudicated. Luttrell supported the bill, and Chandler, who reported against it as Chairman of the Private Land Claims Committee, in the last Congress, made a long speech in opposition. The morning hour expired, and the bill went over without action, but comes up again.

Senator Windom has introduced into Congress a bill looking towards assisting the colored population of the South to migrate to new homes in the west. It is favorably received by representative colored men. A delegation from six Southern States, calling on Senator Windom the other day, including Senator Bruce and Representatives Cain, Smalls and Rainey, told him the colored people are not satisfied with their condition; that they would be willing to move; and that local clubs have already begun to agitate the question. The delegation thought that one hundred thousand able-bodied colored laborers could be induced to leave their homes if they could have even moderate assurance that they would improve their condition. Windom assured the delegation that he was thoroughly in earnest, and had no political purpose to accomplish by his resolution. A New York paper, speaking of the subject, says: "Such men (as those who propose to seek such a refuge) are the sinews of the South, and their withdrawal could not fail to be a serious matter for that section."

The decision of the Supreme Court in reference to polygamy continues to attract public attention. The United States Senate Judiciary Committee have reported favorably on Christiancy's bill to carry into operation the recent decision of the Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of the anti-polygamy law of 1862, and an attempt will be made to pass it this session. The bill is not materially changed from its original form, and provides that in any prosecution for polygamy where the defendant is a believer in any religious system or sect among whom marriages are not celebrated publicly, it shall not be necessary to obtain the evidence of any eye-witness to establish such marriage, but the evidence of habitual recognition by the defendant of his or her wife or husband, and mutual recognition of a child or children as their own, shall be deemed sufficient and competent evidence upon which a jury may find the fact of marriage. The bill allows the President to grant amnesty to those who have committed polygamy before Dec. 9, 1878, and provides that those who acknowledge a belief in the Mormon religion, or themselves practice polygamy, shall not be eligible to serve as jurymen in the trial of these cases.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—Exports for the week aggregate nearly 30,000 barrels, of which upwards of 5,000 barrels went to Panama and 16,000 barrels to China. Stocks in all parts of the State are unusually large, amounting in the aggregate to 75,000 barrels. Oregon and Walla Walla are again coming in, the last steamer bringing 10,000 ½-sacks. The market is dull, and dealers with large stocks willing sellers at bottom rates.

We quote, Superfine common, $4 12½@$4 25; Superfine, $4 37½@$4 50; extra superfine, $4 62½@$4 75; choice and extra choice, $5 25@$5 50; Oregon, good to choice, $4 75@$5 12½.

WHEAT—Stocks in the State are about 6,000,000 centals, or close on to half our crop. The next season's supply is pretty well assured. It may, or may not, be as large as the present; but we predict at least an average crop and of better quality than this years', the only future requisite being showers during the coming months of spring. The late rain has done incalculable good. Thus far its only influence on the market is to make holders more willing to sell. But as an offset we have a further drop in prices and a very dull market abroad, making shippers lower their bids, and thus the deadlock goes on.

We quote superfine, $1 55@$1 60; fair to choice milling, $1 65@$1 75½; shipping, $1 60@$1 70½.

BARLEY—The rains have a most depressing influence on the market for feed. No buyer ventures beyond the day's necessities. Brewing is quiet, but firm for good to choice. Chevelier is entirely nominal.

We quote feed, 80c@97½c; (all gold); brewing, $1 10@$1 25; chevalier, $1 50@$1 80.

CORN—Receipts of large yellow are small, hardly sufficient to meet our needs, but there is a good supply in the warehouses, and stocks are large at the South. The demand is only consumptive and prices are off since the rain. Small yellow is in light supply and firm. White is scarce and dearer.

We quote yellow, 92½c@$1 02½; white, 95c@$1 10.

OATS—Stocks are large, the demand light, and the market depressed.

We quote milling at $1 45@$1 50; good to choice feed, $1 35@$1 40; common to good feed, $1 20@$1 25.

RYE—Nothing doing, prices nominal.

We quote $1 15@$1 25.

BUCKWHEAT—Prices wholly nominal.

We quote $1 00@$1 25.

MILLSTUFFS—There is less demand since the rain. Prices steady.

Bran, per ton.....16 00@17 50
Middlings, per ton.....22 00@23 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold.....24 00@25 00
Barley, ground, per ton, gold....22 00@23 00

HOPS—The latest Eastern advices report choice California selling at 12c, and good 10½c. This is equal to 5@9c here for all grades, and no margin of profit to shippers.

We quote California 7@9c; Oregon and Washington Territory 5@8c.

WOOL—The General McClellan carried away 1,086,546 lbs. to New York. The market is entirely nominal, with only a small amount of poor, dirty wool here.

We quote: Northern, Fall, 10@17½; Southern, Fall, 8@13c; northern, choice, 21@22c; northern, fair to good, 19@20c; southern, fair to good, 14@18c; Eastern Oregon, 18c; Valley 20@22.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Supplies have been quite up to the demand, and the market has ruled easy at last quotations. More is sold on the inside figure than previously, but choice has been steadily worth full prices. We are receiving more than an average for this month, but there being no State packed and very little Eastern here, consumption keeps stocks from increasing. Consumers continue to complain of low prices, and producers say there is no profit as they have to feed so much.

EGGS—Receipts of California during the week were about equal to those of the previous one, which were large. Utah deliveries have been large and are still coming. Where do they get them? is the standing conundrum. We note also one or two small arrivals from the West, and upwards of 2,000 dozen from Oregon. The quality of all is fairly good. The demand is far below the average, and lower rates must rule to stimulate consumption and work off large stocks steadily increasing. There is a decided decline from last quotations, but even this fails to develop much inquiry. Ordinary consumers are loth to pay more than a dollar for five dozen.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, 30@32½c; common to good roll, 25@30c; Cheese, California, 10@12½c; Western Cheese, 10@12c. ₹ California Eggs, 25@26c; Eastern, 20@22½c; Utah, 20@22½c; Oregon, 22½c.

HAY AND STRAW—The rain has weakened the situation, although prices are nominally unchanged.

We quote: Wheat, good to prime, ₹ ton $14 00@$16 00; wheat, fair to medium, $11 00@$13 00; oats, wild, ₹ ton, $8 50@$12 50; barley, choice, $12 50@$14 00; barley, ₹ ton, $9 00@$10 50; stock, $10 00@$11 00; straw, ₹ bale, 70@75c.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Prices nominally unchanged.

We quote: Machine-sewed, 22x36, 8½@9c; Hand-sewed, 22x36, 8½@9c; Gunnies, as to weight, 13@13½c; Oat bags, favorite sizes, 14@15c; Wool sacks, heavy, 50@52½c; Wool sacks, light, 47½@50c; Flour bags, ¼-sacks, 4½@5c; Flour bags, ½-sacks, 8@9c.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm. Lard at an advance on Eastern.

We quote: California plain Hams, 9@10; Eastern Canvassed C. S. C. Hams, 10@12½c, as to brand; California Lard, 8@8½c; Eastern do, 8@12½c; California Bacon, 7@9c; Eastern Bacon, 8@10c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ₹ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ₹ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork ₹ bbl, $18 00@$20 00.

SALMON AND SMOKED FISH—There is no change in this market.

We quote, $1 33½@$1 35 for 1-lb tins; bbl, $11; hf bbl, $6 00; all as to quality, where caught and grade of fish. Cod, Pacific, bdls 5@6c ₹ lb; Cod, in cases, 6½@7c; Cod boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ₹ lb; Georges Cod, 9c ₹ lb; Mackerel, hf bbls, No. 1, $10 00@$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2, $2 00@$2 25.

POTATOES—The market has ruled weak at lower prices all the week, under large receipts and less speculation. Onions still rise in value.

We quote: Choice, $1 35@$1 40; Good, 1 25@$1 30; Fair, 1 00@1 10c; Poor, 75@80c; Onions, $7 50; Sweet, $1 50@$2 00.

POULTRY—The market has been overstocked all the week and prices very low.

We quote: Turkeys, alive, 15@17c; Hens, ₹ doz, $5 00@$6 00; Roosters, ₹ doz, $4 00@$6 00; Broilers, ₹ doz, $3 50@$4 50; Ducks, ₹ doz, $6 00@$8 00; Geese, ₹ pair, $2 00@$2 50.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—There is no change in this market. The supply is good, generally of satisfactory quality, except Mutton, which is a little off. Lamb is scarce.

We quote: Beef, first quality, dressed net, ₹ lb 5½@6½c; beef, second quality, dressed net, ₹ lb 4½@5½c: beef, third quality, ₹ lb 4@4½c; mutton, choice, dressed, ₹ lb 8½@8½c; hogs, first quality, gross, ₹ lb 3½@3¾c; hogs, second quality, gross, ₹ lb, 3½@3½c, hogs, dressed, ₹ lb, 5½@5½c; hogs, dressed, 2d quality, 5c; veal, small, ₹ lb, 7@8c; veal, large, ₹ lb, 6@7c; lamb, spring, ₹ lb, 10@12c.

BEANS, DRIED PEAS—Receipts are much smaller, but the stocks are large and offerings free. The demand is of a cautious nature and the market depressed. Colored kinds cheaper.

Limas, ₹ 100 lbs, $4 25@$4 50; Red, ₹ 100 lbs, $1 50@$1 65; Pink, ₹ 100 lbs, $1 50@$1 60; Bayos, ₹ 100 lbs, $1 62½@$1 87; Small, white, ₹ 100 lbs, $2 75@$3 00; Dried Peas, sweet, —@—; Dried Peas, Blackeye, $1 00@$1 50; Dried Peas, small white, $1 00@$1 50; Dried Peas, field pea, $1 00@$1 50.

HONEY—There is no export movement, and only a fair local trade. Stocks are reduced and prices fair for choice.

We quote: Comb, 8@11c; strained, 4@6c.

General Le Duc, notwithstanding the ridicule which has been heaped upon him for effort to introduce tea-culture in this country, is achieving success in that direction, and he believes that tea plantations will be all the rage in a short time, and that the $20,000,000 paid annually to China for tea can be kept at home. The Commissioner is shipping large numbers of tea-plants to the South every day, and the tea people believe they can grow them at a profit of $250 an acre.

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3-4 in. 3 ply Garden Hose 10c per foot.
Send for price lists of Plumbers' goods, zinc, &c,
W. R. ALLEN 819 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Boots and Shoes.
JOHN SULLIVAN, N. E. cor. Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, offers to make to order the best French Calf Leather BOOTS, at from $8 to $9: California Leather Boots, $6; Gaiters and Alexis Ties, $5 to $6; French Calf Oxford Ties, $4; California, $3 50; Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order. Persons in the country ordering Boots and Shoes to the amount of Twelve Dollars or more will be allowed a reduction of four per cent., so as to make the express charges light. I sell Boots and Shoes of MY OWN MANUFACTURE ONLY. Boots and Shoes sent C. O. D. Positively one price.

In making any purchase or in writing in response to any advertisement in this paper, you will please mention the name of the paper.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS old and popular hotel has for a quarter of a century catered to the wants of the public. THOS. BRYAN, an old Californian and an experienced gentleman, conducts the house, which is a sufficient guarantee that
Comfort, Good Living, Cleanliness
And the general welfare of guests will be accorded to all. The table will be furnished with the best the market affords. Gentlemany and obliging clerks and careful waiters in attendance. This house is the most centrally located of any in the city. Street cars pass the door every two minutes. The hotel coach will carry passengers to and from the house free of charge. Prices from $1.50 to $2.50 per day

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
San Francisco Savings Union,
532 California street, Corner Webb.
FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING WITH DECEMber 31, 1878, a dividend has been declared at the rate of seven and two-tenths (7 2-10) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and six (6) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, free of Federal Tax, payable on and after Wednesday, January 15, 1879.
LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

PACIFIC WATER CURE
—AND—
Eclectic Health Institute,
NORTHWEST CORNER 7th AND L STS.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
Being fully prepared to treat all forms of disease on the latest and most scientific principles, together with good rooms and board, we with confidence ask for public patronage. For further particulars address M. F. CLAYTON, M. D., Proprietor.

ANTISELL PIANOS
ARE THE BEST PIANOS EVER MADE. PRICE from $290 to $1,500. $290 for a splendid Rosewood Piano, guaranteed 10 years. Usual price $600—$100 cash with order and $10 monthly installments. If not satisfactory money returned. Standard Pianos $320—cash to close consignment. Organs, $50, $75, and $125. Second-hand Pianos $25, 50, $75, $100, $150 and $200. Four Round Square Grands, $599, usual price $1,000. By ordering from us, being manufacturers, you save middlemens' profits of about $200 on each instrument. T. M. ANTISELL & CO. 865 Market St., San Francisco.

N. CURRY & BRO.
113 Sansome Street, San Francisco.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
Sharps Rifle Co., of Bridgeport, Conn.
FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, ARIZONA, NEVADA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND IDAHO.
Also, Agent for W. W. GREENER'S Celebrated Wedgefast, Chokebore Breech-loading DOUBLE GUNS; and all kinds of GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS made by the Leading Manufacturers of England and America. AMMUNITION of all kinds, in quantities to suit.

UNIVERSITY MOUND COLLEGE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Boarding School for Young Men and Boys.
☞ For Catalogue, apply to,
JOHN GAMBLE, B. A. Principal

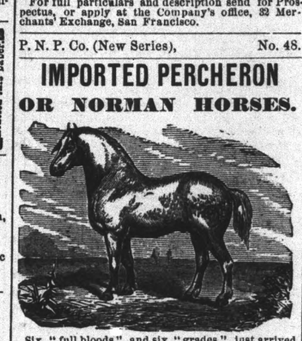
JOE POHEIM
THE TAILOR,
203 Montgomery St., AND 103 Third Street, S. F.
Has just received a large assortment of the latest style goods.
Suits to order from.....$20
Pants to order from..... 5
Overcoats to order from 15
☞ The leading question is where the best goods can be found at the lowest prices. The answer is at
JOE POHEIM'S,
203 Montgomery St., and 103 Third St., San Francisco.

Samples and Rules for Self-measurement sent free to any address. Fit guaranteed.

CALABASAS LAND AND MINING COMPANY.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN P. JONES,
JOHN CURREY,
EUGENE L. SULLIVAN,
GEORGE C. PERKINS,
CHARLES P. SYKES.
THE CALABASAS LAND AND MINING COMpany are now prepared to offer special inducements to capitalists or actual settlers for a profitable investment in their attractive town site and mines, situated in the Santa Cruz Valley, in that portion of Southern Arizona acknowledged by all sanitary and descriptive writers to be the "ITALY OF AMERICA."
For full particulars and description send for Prospectus, or apply at the Company's office, 32 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

P. N. P. Co. (New Series), No. 48.

IMPORTED PERCHERON OR NORMAN HORSES.



Six "full bloods" and six "grades" just arrived from the east and for sale at Tinkham's (The Grand Central) stable, corner of 12th and Webster Sts., Oakland, Cal. Breeders will find it to their interest to see this fine lot of animals as they are undoubtedly the best bred horses ever imported to this Coast. Address, A. SACKRIDER, Oakland, Cal.

REMOVAL.
The office of Pacific Newspaper Publishing Co., Carlos White, Proprietor, has been moved from Market St., to Room 6, left wing of Halleck Block. Entrance at 320 Sansome St., by the elevator or stairs adjoining Wells, Fargo & Co., also at 419 Sacramento St.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES
Bought and sold without any commission. I consider it of enough advantage to my business to give any information free (on receipt of stamp) which may bring buyers and sellers together. Information solicited in regard to enterprises for starting new papers.
☞ Outsides, Insides, Supplements, &c., furnished at a small advance on the price of blank paper.
Call as above, or address CARLOS WHITE

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, February 6, 1879.

Letter from Happy Valley.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—We are staying in Happy Valley, in Shasta County, about six miles east from Igo Mountain and Piety Hill, (China), with the Lassen Buttes on the east and old Mt. Shasta staring at us as if it were only a few hours walk from our cabin door. It is raining hard here, and we have come to the conclusion that a log cabin is warm enough, but it requires some experience to know when you are done enough on one side, and it makes a man's hide like an old side of leather to get the requisite amount of heat from a fire place. Our cook's complexion reminds one of a digger Indian in deep mourning, or a Fejee Islander who had been badly tanned through working in the harvest field. Provisions are scarce, and as the poet says "times is mighty har l." "All is fish at present that comes to our net," as our cook remarked while he salted the corpse of a porker which one of the neighbors has since been enquiring for. Our last mess of beans is in the pot and if we have to "soak" any more clothes for grub we will be lucky to come out with a whole hide apiece in the spring. If this rain reaches as far south as Yolo we have hopes, and should good crops prevail would be most happy, to return and once more devour the succulent bologna and odoriferous limburger, and reopen our long closed account with mine friend of 5 ct. beer notoriety. Many former residents of Yolo are settling in this section, and the longer they stay the better they like it. The soil is rich and produces good crops of grain, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit and almost everything which one sees fit to plant, and a dry-out is, so far, unknown in this county. The roads here would be a credit to any place, and now, even after a heavy rain, are in good condition. Mining is carried on here to quite an extent. We saw in an issue of the DEMOCRAT that a party of Woodland people are interested in a mine here, and we, like the boy, have nothing to say, except "the fools are not all dead yet." Color can be obtained almost anywhere, but not often in paying quantities. But one thing worries us—we have been to Shasta City, and a more forlorn, desolate, God-forsaken and man-forsaken place I never wish to see. How the editor of the Shasta paper can look out upon a dead and deserted city, and then write a leader on the life and prosperity of the town, is more than I can comprehend. It is something like tickling a corpse to see it grin.

Very few of the towns of this county allow Chinese to live within their limits, and we know of one case where a rich man erected a number of buildings in Anderson for the purpose of renting them to Chinese, but the people of the town came to him in a body and warned him if he let the buildings as he intended he must take the consequences. The Chinese must go. Yours muchly, JERKSES.

Crop Prospects, Etc.

The late rains served to wet the ground to an average depth of ten inches. In many places it has penetrated to a much greater depth, while in other places hardly enough rain fell to more than moisten the surface, the clouds distributing their favors very unevenly throughout the country. Enough has fallen, however, to set the farmers at work, and a large area will be sown on the strength of what moisture has been thus far vouchsafed to us. Cheering words concerning the prospect of good crops come from all parts of the State, and we of Yolo have little to complain of as yet. In fact it is claimed that the late sown grain is, as a general thing, plumper, and consequently more marketable than that sown on summer-fallowed land, provided, always, that we have spring showers in sufficient quantity to insure its maturity. The prospect in this county for an average yield of the cereals is good, and but little fear is entertained on the part of our heaviest producers that the season will turn out anything but favorable. There are but few who have been frightened out of putting in their grain by the prospect of a drought and they are now sorry for having refrained from preparing their ground for the reception of the seed.

Sudden Death.

In the *Ventura Free Press* of Jan. 25th, we find the following account of the death of our late respected townsman, S. L. Crane, which will be perused with sorrow by our readers:

"Our community was startled on Saturday afternoon last, by the announcement of the sudden death of S. L. Crane, father of Mrs. Charles H. Davis, with whom the old gentleman resided. The deceased has been in feeble health, owing, apparently, to some obscure disease of the heart, and about eighteen months ago fell to the sidewalk from an attack of this disease. Since that time he has been carefully watched by the members of the family, as a possible fatal recurrence of the attack was looked for. On Saturday last, early in the afternoon, he retired to his room, saying he would rest awhile. About 3 o'clock Mrs. Davis looked in and asked him how he felt. He replied that he was rested, and would be down shortly. In a few minutes she heard a fall, and on returning to the room found him lying on the floor, breathing his last. A blood vessel in or near the heart had given way, and the old gentleman had achieved the object of the ambition of the heathen philosopher—a painless death. His remains were escorted to their last resting place on Monday by a large concourse of our citizens. Mr. Crane was a Virginian by birth, but had passed the days of his early manhood in Kentucky. He had attained the ripe age of 72 years."

Langville Literary Society.

This Society holds regular meetings in Granger Hall, at Langville, and much interest is manifested in the proceedings. From the following verbatim record of the last meeting we should judge that the Secretary pro tem, at least, might receive some benefit from a regular attendance on a Society of that kind. Here are the minutes:

LANGVILLE, Jan. 20th, 1879.

Litrary sosiety met pursuut to agournment at 7½ P.M., Hon. Squair Perkins elected chairmau. J. J. Bule sec. pro tem. Champions for the eavning H. Dunken affermitive, Mr. Parker negatiff. The question of discusion Resolved that munney has more inflewence over mankind than woman has. After some short and wanddin speeches by the respected sides, offe, and most to bad as to the big gun, who arrived at no lodgical conclusion. Squair Perkins being selected chiarman sosiety proseaded to selection of the question for next eavening. Resolved that the Sentrill P. R. r. has been more detrimentle to the interests of the State than the chinaman.

Sosiety agourned.

Wonderful Vitality.

Speaking of Keleher, the man killed by Connor, for which the latter has just been found guilty of murder in the second degree, the *Mail* has the following: "The most wonderful thing connected with this case is the testimony of the physicians in regard to the deceased, who, after, being brought to Woodland, and placed in the hospital, continued to live and occasionally converse intelligently from Monday morning until the following Sunday morning—seven days after having received a wound which, in ordinary cases, would have produced instant death. The *post mortem* disclosed the fact that the wound from the chair had broken the skull bone just behind the left ear, from which pieces of bone were taken, leaving a hole where the brain was exposed about the size of a silver half dollar. After removing it, the wound seemed to have gone forward in the process of healing while he was in this dying state."

The Crop Prospects.

It is seldoin, if ever, says the Colusa *Sun*, that we have had so backward a season. Here it is the first of February, and the summer-fallowed wheat just peeping out of the ground—in fact all of it has not yet sprouted. The last rain wet the ground down from four to six inches. We thought it would wet it through to wet earth below, but there was not as much rainfall as we thought for. In some parts of the county, however, there has been more. Grand Island had a good rain before this one, and along the foot hills the last rain gave a good deal more than in town. The northern end of the county has had more rain, and last Tuesday had another good one, which we did not get. If the weather was not so could, the ground is now wet enough to keep grain growing until towards spring. February has been one of the most regular months for rain. It has hardly ever been very wet, of a wet season, or very dry during a dry season, and we have a right to expect a considerable quantity during this month. Since the rain wheat has sprouted where parties thought it dead. In fact, the stand on most of the ground will be tolerably good. All we want now is two inches of rain at some one time, so as to get the ground wet through, and that can come in March and be in time. We confidently look forward to a good crop season. The feed is also remarkably backward, stock everywhere being unable yet to get a bite at the new grass, and this season shows the value of the practice of saving straw.

In Memoriam.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 229, I. O. O. F.,
Williams, Jan. 29, 1879.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Commander of the Universe in his allwise and infinite wisdom, to call from this earthly Lodge to that Supreme Council of Light and Glory, to reign forever in that Temple not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens, the spirit of our most beloved brother, Philip Jackson, and as an expression of our loss as a Lodge be it

Resolved, That in the death of Philip Jackson this Lodge has lost ones of its brightest ornaments, who by his manly traits of character had endeared himself to all of our membership and whose loss we shall ever mourn.

Resolved, That in memory of our deceased Brother the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning, and the Brethren wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this Lodge, and an engrossed copy be furnished to the family of our deceased Brother, the Colusa *Sun* and the WOODLAND DAILY DEMOCRAT for publication.

{ M. P. HILDRETH, P. G.,
Committee. { A. W. RICKEY, P. G.,
{ J. SCOTT RYDER.

W. W. ENDICOTT, Secretary.

Cushing and Choate.

The late Caleb Cushing and Choate, at a trial where they represented different sides, were both anxious for an adjournment. As this was an unusual thing for either, after adjournment, Mr. Gerrish, a friend, asked Choate the reason. This is his account: Said I, "How is it that you were ready for a continuance to-day? It is a little odd of you." Choate replied, "Oh, I am a little pressed with business, and can afford to let this case stand over." Said I, "Choate, this is sheer nonsense. I'll tell you what the matter is. You are afraid of Cushing." "So I am," was the reply, "and I am not ashamed to own it, either." "Well, well," said I, "this is pretty good. The idea of Rufus Choate being frightened! What on earth do you fear in Cushing?" "Mr. Gerrish, I will tell you. I am afraid of his overwhelming knowledge of the law." In the afternoon Cushing came into the office. I went for him at once. "Caleb, what was the matter to-day? Why don't you insist on trying that case?" "Oh," he replied, "the weather is warm, and we have much to attend to, and I didn't care to hurry matters." "Now, Cushing, be honest; were you not a little afraid of Choate?" "Well, Gerrish, to be candid about it, I was. Are you satisfied now?" I then inquired what he feared Choate for. "Do you think," said I, "that he knows any more law than you do?" "No, sir, I don't," was the answer, "but I am afraid of the man's influence with a jury, right or wrong."—*Albany Law Journal.*

Precautions in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The Commission to deliberate upon protective measures against the plague has resolved to ask the Government to send a Commissioner to Russia, and recommends the same measures as the Vienna Conference recommended against the importation of Russian goods. Herr Finkenberg told the Commission that, according to official data, the plague was not spread beyond the originally infected districts. Moreover, the Russian authorities have commenced to enclose those localities by a double cordon of military. The Federal council met to-day to devise measures against the plague. There is no truth in the statement that Russia has issued a diplomatic note denying the dangerous nature of the epidemic.

JOTTINGS AND CLIPPINGS.

It is now asserted positively that Stewart's body has not been recovered.

The army should be either entirely abolished, remarks the Knoxville *Tribune*, or put to better use than the occasional shooting of an old squaw.

Hon. Paul Shirley of Contra Costa county gives everybody fair warning that he intends to be a candidate, before the next Democratic State Convention, for the nomination for Secretary of State.

The Prescott *Miner* says the Republican party have a large majority in Arizona, and urges organization. The Prescott *Enterprise* says the Democratic party has 1,200 majority, and is trying to organize.

Pieces of the rope with which Hunter was hanged were peddled about Camden, N. J., last Saturday, for $5 an inch, and a swindler made a considerable sum by hawking pieces of a rope that was spurious.

Paul Morphy, the famous chess-player, has petitioned a Court to eject from the house he occupies in New Orleans some tenants whom he accuses of coming into his room at nights and tearing his clothes, hats and cravats.

An exchange declares that Grant certainly *did* kiss the Blarney-stone. His Dublin speech, besides being long, contained a bull. He said: "We have had our period of depression; yours is just coming on. I hope it is nearly over."

The same feeling that caused Caesar to cry "Et tu Brute!" possessed the man's soul who, hastening to assist a fallen lady, himself slipped, fell to the pavement and at the same time discovered that the lady was his own dear wife.

David Purkypile, a Morristown, Tenn., young man of 25, was so anxious to get married that he wedded his step-grandmother, Mrs. Polly Hetten, who locked on the afternoon of life with an experience of its changes for 60 years. On the other hand, Thomas Clarkson, of Dallas, Texas, has found out that the Mrs. Annie Morton he married at St. Louis some time ago is his stepdaughter.

A sad case of destitution has been unearthed at Cohoes, N. Y., where a Frenchman named Mazele, wasted with starvation and dying with consumption, was found lying on a cot in a cold room, while his wife and nine children were trying to keep warm under scanty bed clothing. None of the family had eaten anything for 24 hours, and when the neighbors brought in food the father's joy was so great that in trying to return thanks he brought on a fatal hemorrage.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of John Henry, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executrix of the Estate of JOHN HENRY, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Executrix, at the office of L. S. TAYLOR, in the City of Sacramento, corner of Fifth and J streets.

Dated, January 3d, 1879. ANN HENRY.
L. S. TAYLOR, Att'y for Executrix. ja9w5t

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Henry Clay, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the above named Estate, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within four months from the first publication of this notice, to the undesigned, at his office No. 177 K street, in the city of Sacramento, in the State of California.

ANDREW AITKEN, Administrator.
F. E. BAKER, Attorney.
January 23d, 1879. ja23w5t

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Noble Clark, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executor of the Estate of NOBLE CLARK, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor, at the law office of J. C. BALL, Esq., at Woodland, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

WILLIAM J. CLARK, Executor.
J. C. BALL, Attorney.
Jan. 23d, 1879. ja23w5t

County Printing.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Yolo County, California, until 1 P.M. FEBRUARY TENTH, 1879, for the County Printing for one year from March 1st, 1879, to March 1st, 1880. Bids will be received as follows:

First—For all Advertisements and Notices required during One Year, including the printing of the Delinquent Tax List. Bid to be in bulk.

Second—For Posters and blanks per hundred, as follows: Full sheet posters; half sheet posters; full sheet cap blanks; half sheet cap blanks, two sides; quarter sheet cap blanks, two sides; half sheet cap blanks, one side; quarter sheet cap blanks, one side.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or any portion thereof. Bids "One" and "Two" will be considered separately, the contract price will be payable in Warrants drawn on the General fund at par. A bond in the sum of one thousand dollars must accompany the bid for the bulk printing.

D. M. BURNS,
ja23-3t Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT there are Funds in the Treasury to redeem all Warrants registered as follows:

ON THE GENERAL FUND,
Prior to July 1st, 1878.

ON THE HOSPITAL FUND,
Prior to May 1st, 1878.

ON THE CONTINGENT FUND,
Prior to May 1st, 1878.

WOODLAND, January 20th, 1879.

A. C. KEAN,
ja20d1w3 Treasurer Yolo County.

WOODLAND
Daily Democrat.

Published every morning except Saturdays, and sent through the Postoffice at **$6.00 a Year**, or furnished by Carrier in town at **15 Cents per Week.**

Persons desiring to change from the Weekly to the Daily can do so at any time by informing the Carrier or by leaving word at this office.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT,

Published every Thursday. A large 7-column 8-page Weekly, containing an immense amount of reading matter, embracing all Local Occurrences, Telegraphic and General News, full Commercial Reports, a great variety of Miscellaneous matter, etc.

$3 a Year, in Advance;

OTHERWISE, $4 A YEAR.

JOB WORK

The DEMOCRAT Office is now prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy

JOB PRINTING.

Large additions having recently been made to this department, of a **Gordon Press, Plain and Fancy Types,** etc., we are

BETTER PREPARED

Than ever before for giving satisfaction to our numerous patrons in this department.

Lawyers' Transcripts and Briefs

Printed in the Most Approved Style

PAMPHLETS OF ALL KINDS,

CIRCULARS AND LETTER HEADS

BILL HEADS, LEGAL BLANKS,

Business and Visiting Cards,

LABELS, WRAPPERS,

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS,

And everything else in the way of Printing either plain or in colors.

GREAT
LIQUIDATION SALE!

Great Liquidation Sale
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY!

This Great Liquidation Sale will commence at the

GREAT SAN FRANCISCO
AUCTION STORE!
NOVEMBER 20th, 1878,

AS THE FIRM IS GOING INTO LIQUIDATION!

WE WILL SELL YOU FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS,

At Astonishingly Low Figures,
FOR CASH ONLY,

Any of the Articles enumerated in the following Price List:

Black Alpaca	25c per yard
Basket Cloth, all shades	22½c "
Good Fine Black Cassimere	75c "
Poplins, all shades	20c "
5 Spools Coats' Cotton for	25c
16 yds best Prints for	$1.00
10 yds best White Rock Muslin	1.00
10 yds best Lonsdale Muslin	1.00
10 yds good Canton Flannel	1.00
1 doz Linen Towels	1.00
4 yds good Shaker Flannel (¾)	1.00
5 yds good Shaker Flannel (¾)	1.00
6 yds good Shaker Flannel (¾)	1.00
8 yds good Ticking	1.00
Best Brussels Carpet, choice patterns	95c
Best Hemp Carpet	20c
Best Ingrain Carpet	37½c
3 Ply Carpet from 75c to	$1.00
Marble Oil Cloth	50c

CLOTHING!

Good Men's Heavy Cottonade Pants, $1.00 and upwards.
Good Men's Heavy Satinett Pants, $1.50 and upwards.
Good Men's Cassimere Pants, all wool, $3.00 and upwards.
Diagonal Pants, from $2.50 to $6.00
Good Cassimere Suit $10.00
Boys' and Youths' Suits at very low figures.
Best Overalls, Leather Fastened 50c
Good Knit Under Shirt and Drawers 40c
Red Shaker Flannel Shirt and Drawers $1.00
Canton Flannel Shirt and Drawers 40c
Good Wool Cassimere Over Shirts $1.00
Bleached Table Linnen, per yard 60c

BOOTS & SHOES.

Heavy Men's Boots per pair	$3.00
Men's Buckle Shoes, "	2.00
Ladies' Calf Shoes, "	1.37½
Misses Calf Shoes, "	1.13
Children's Calf Shoes, "	1.00
Ladies' Fine Button Shoes, per pair	2.00
Ladies' Fine Kid Fox Shoes, per pair	1.25
Ladies' and Gents' Plush Slippers, per pr.	75c

And a Great Many Articles, too numerous to mention, at the same Low Figures!

REMEMBER, THIS IS ONLY FOR SIXTY DAYS!

☞ Until further notice don't ask for credit, as it will be strictly refused. The place where you can get these **BIG BARGAINS** is at

THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE!

Where the Large Red Flag can be seen by all!

GOSLINER & CO.,

no21w *NEXT DOOR TO BANK OF WOODLAND.*

SMITH'S
PIANOS AND ORGANS
.....AT.....
WHOLESALE PRICES!

83,000 SMITH'S ORGANS

.....AND.....

40,000 PIANOS NOW IN USE.

Each Instrument Warranted for Ten Years!

Send for Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists to

JAMES S. SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

ja2 **575 Market Street, San Francisco.**

BRANCHING OUT.

S. T. PENDEGAST & CO.

Have added to their large stock of Boots and Shoes a full line of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Our Stock is Entirely New and of the Latest Styles.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

The finest qualities of Ladies' Shoes always on hand

Agent for the New Wilson and American Sewing Machine.

ja18

WOOD WANTED—SOME SUITABLE for fireplace, about 20 inches in length, to be paid by subscription to Daily or Weekly DEMOCRAT. ja29dw

BALED GRAIN HAY WANTED AT this office in payment of subscription to Daily or Weekly DEMOCRAT. Also a load or two of Straw. ja29dw

CAL. PACIFIC R.R. TIME-TABLE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO.
Arrives.....8:20 A.M. Leaves.....8:25 A.M.
" .....3:40 P.M. " .....3:50 P.M.
FOR WILLIAMS.
Arrives.....11:55 A.M. Leaves.....12 M.
FOR KNIGHTS LANDING.
Arrives.....11:55 A.M. Leaves.....12:10 P.M.
" ..... 8:55 P.M. " ..... 8:55 P.M.
No Sunday trains.

F. B. CHANDLER,
DEALER IN
LUMBER
—AND—
ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL,
Elmira, Solano County; Winters, Yolo County; and Madison, Yolo Co., Cal.

All our stock purchased direct from the Manufacturers. no21w

U CAN make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required: we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free, by TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. mh11wly

H. L. MARDERS. J. D. LAWSON.

FASHION STABLES!

Marders & Lawson, - Prop's.

This spacious, commodious and elegantly arranged Stable is now open for the accommodation of the Public.

THE BUILDING is a large, two-story brick, with splendid arched entrances, and is FIRST CLASS in all its appointments.

We will furnish at reasonable rates the Best Teams, the Finest Buggies and the Most Elegant Outfits, generally, that ever were driven out of a livery stable in this or any other town in California.

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